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BRITISH EMPIRE CANNOT ACCEPT PEACE PROTOCOL

Austen Chamberlain Tells League Council There Are "Insuperable Objections"

DOMINIONS AND INDIA WERE IN FULL ACCORD

England Not Out of Harmony With the Purposes of the Proposal for Security

GENEVA, March 12 (AP)—Speaking to a chamber so closely packed that there was scarcely breathing space, Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, delivered his long-heralded discourse on the Geneva Protocol for Security and Disarmament before the Council of the League of Nations today.

Dr. Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, opened the session by announcing that at the conclusion of the discussion he would introduce a resolution concerning the protocol.

One of the most important features of Mr. Chamberlain's address, which outlined the British objections to the protocol, was added by him at the last minute. It was that telegraphic communication with the British Dominions and India showed that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and India were also unable to accept the protocol. He said he was not yet in possession of the view of the Irish Free State.

Sympathy of the Empire
After emphasizing the sympathy that existed throughout the British Empire with any effort to improve the international machinery for world peace, Mr. Chamberlain said that successive administrations in Great Britain, with the full approval of the self-governing dominions, not only had in theory favored arbitration, which was one of the features of the protocol, but had practiced it.

They had not only preached disarmament, but had actually disarmed to the limit of national safety. They had taken a full share in creating and supporting the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice, while the immense sacrifices they had made in the cause of general security were matters of recent history. If, therefore, continued Mr. Chamberlain, after consulting its dominions and India, England saw insuperable objections to signing and ratifying the protocol in its present shape, this was not because it felt itself out of harmony with the purposes of the protocol was intended to serve, or was opposed "in principle" to plans for clarifying the meaning of the League of Nations Covenant or strengthening its provisions.

Not a Suitable Method
"Amendment and interpretation may in themselves be desirable," added the British Foreign Secretary, "but His Majesty's Government can not believe that the protocol as it stands provides a suitable method of attempting that task."

But the British Foreign Secretary contended that these same articles

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Egypt Goes to the Polls to Elect 215 Deputies

Contest Between Zaghlulists and Anti-Zaghlulists, Other Parties Having Sunk Differences

By Special Cable

CAIRO, March 12.—At the general elections today 178 Zaghlulist candidates oppose 265 anti-Zaghlulists for 215 seats. The anti-Zaghlulists comprise 92 Unionists, 53 Liberal Constitutionalists, 61 Independents, and 30 Nationalists. There will be no contests in 20 constituencies, where 6 Unionists, 7 Independents, 5 Zaghlulists, and 2 Liberal Constitutionalists will be declared elected.

Today's fight is essentially between the Zaghlulists and anti-Zaghlulists, since all other parties momentarily have sunk their differences in order to secure the defeat of Zaghlulism: The Zaghlulists proclaim the certainty of success, while their opponents are somewhat less confident, but declare that any majority on either side will be very small.

The election campaign has presented to western eyes curious features, since all the usual characteristics, such as meetings and placards, are entirely lacking, the propaganda being conducted almost exclusively through the medium of the press, and since 92 per cent of

DEMOCRATS AFTER WORLD COURT VOTE

Caucus Decides to Get Early Action in Next Session

WASHINGTON, March 12—Senate Democrats, meeting today to adopt a policy to be followed in this current special session of that body, agreed to press for an early vote on the Isle of Pines treaty and to insist on making the World Court question a special order early in the next Congress.

The World Court question also came before Senate Republicans in a party conference held simultaneously with that of the Democrats, but it was decided to defer action until the result of the Democratic meeting could be learned.

It was agreed that the Democrats should co-operate if the Republican majority should decide to bring the court issue up at this session. The Lausanne treaty with Turkey was not discussed.

After the conference Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader issued a statement in which it said that the overwhelming sentiment of the conference was in favor of the World Court.

BUNKER HILL COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Bunker Hill sesquicentennial commission, to be appointed by President Coolidge, will consist of Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid of New York, the Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J., of Washington, and Isaac T. Mann, of West Virginia. The commission was authorized by Congress to arrange for federal participation in the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill to be held at Boston in June.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Situation in Many Rural Schools Is Called 'No Longer Endurable'

New Hampshire Commissioner, in Report to Legislature, Says More and Better Trained Teachers Is Still the Cry of Education in the State

CONCORD, N. H., March 12 (Special)—Notwithstanding that the last six years have seen one of the greatest educational accomplishments in the history of the state, the development of competent teachers, Ernest W. Butterfield, state commissioner, declares the present situation is still a serious one.

"Great numbers of our teachers," Dr. Butterfield says in his biennial report to the Legislature, "are underpaid, untrained, inexperienced and without sufficient education or maturity to make them effective guides for children. The situation in our city and village schools is fairly satisfactory. The situation in high schools checks progress and the situation in many rural schools is no longer endurable."

The commissioner is not to be understood as pessimistic over the outlook. He knows what is the trouble and the remedy to apply to "more trained teachers and better trained teachers for all the schools." To that end he has fixed for the aim of the state Department of Education: "We must have by 1932 a trained teacher in every New Hampshire public school."

Loss Could Be Reduced

Commissioner Butterfield says: "If all of our elementary and high school teachers were trained in normal schools, this loss could be reduced to 300. It can be seen that the least stability is among the rural teachers, because in these many vacancies are filled by young girls who have had little or no training. They are unprepared for their work, and the many who fall quickly seek other occupations. It is large among high school teachers for a similar reason."

Dr. Butterfield says that until the normal schools have reached the point where they can supply sufficient teachers to replace the teachers leaving the schools for one reason or another the children of the poor towns cannot receive as good instruction as the children in the wealthy and progressive communities. He urges that the normal schools to solve the problem of the annual turnover, which now averages 44, in a total of 2848 teachers, a condition which Dr. Butterfield holds is disastrous to good work."

State Normal Schools
The development of the state normal schools at Keene and Plymouth, he believes, has reached a point where it is a reasonable expectation that in another six years the casual and unfit teachers will find no openings in the schools of the State.

Both normal schools are well up to the standard enrollment. Dr. Butterfield deems necessary to take the State Schools. The September, 1924, enrollment at Keene was 470 students and at Plymouth 270. He says: "A school at Plymouth of 350 to 400 and at Keene of 500 to 550 will meet our needs."

In 1919 when the present state education law was enacted, there were 240 students at the two normal schools, 88 at Plymouth and 152 at Keene. The object of the 1919 law

was to give the children in the less affluent rural sections of the State as good schooling facilities as the cities and wealthier towns had. A survey of the teaching forces of the schools in the state with rare exceptions the good teachers, those in the cities and larger towns for the most part, found reason that wages were much higher and living conditions better. This still holds true, Commissioner Butterfield says, and is one of the difficulties met in striving to induce capable young women to take schools in the rural communities.

Dr. Butterfield says that until the normal schools have reached the point where they can supply sufficient teachers to replace the teachers leaving the schools for one reason or another the children of the poor towns cannot receive as good instruction as the children in the wealthy and progressive communities. He urges that the normal schools to solve the problem of the annual turnover, which now averages 44, in a total of 2848 teachers, a condition which Dr. Butterfield holds is disastrous to good work."

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the biggest task that has been assigned a small service in the history of our country. It is a task that the Coast Guard has gone into and is going to win out at. All we ask of you is to help the country, to give us a reasonable time to get a grasp of the situation.

"We Will Greatly Reduce It"

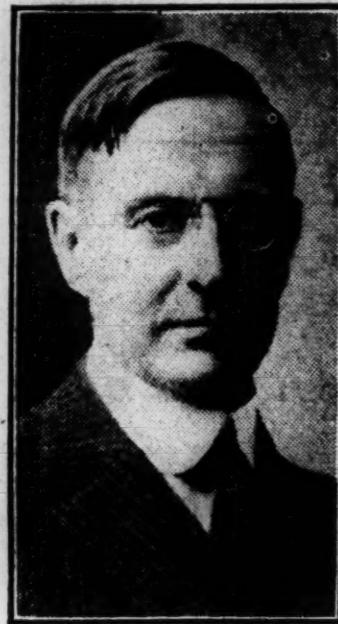
In regard to the location of the gun fleets, Admiral Billard said, "There is usually a fleet of vessels off the Massachusetts coast; a fleet off Block Island and Montauk; a fleet off the entry to New York Harbor; usually a small fleet off the New Jersey coast; there is a fleet in the Gulf of Mexico; there are gun ships hovering off the California coast, that is, as far as we have exact record that is the case today. Of course this fleet naturally moves and shifts about and changes."

"They never come into an American port. They stay there for months at a time, and this swarm of launches—fast launches—runs out to them, gets their liquor and gets supplies to them as necessary.

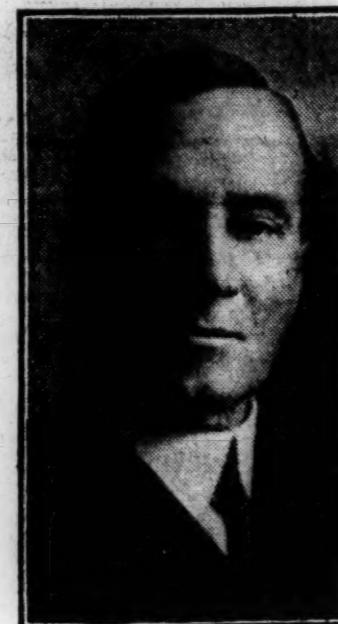
"Obviously, we cannot tell how much liquor is actually landed. All we can tell you is about the fleet that is there and the vessels that are engaged in it, and the boats that we actually seize."

"We feel that we can get a full grasp of the situation. It would be ridiculous for me to predict that we might stop all smuggling. We will affect in lesser stops illicit traffic, and in the town elections to secure dry administrations which worked with the state law. The main trouble in Massachusetts and in certain other states is the attitude of the courts.

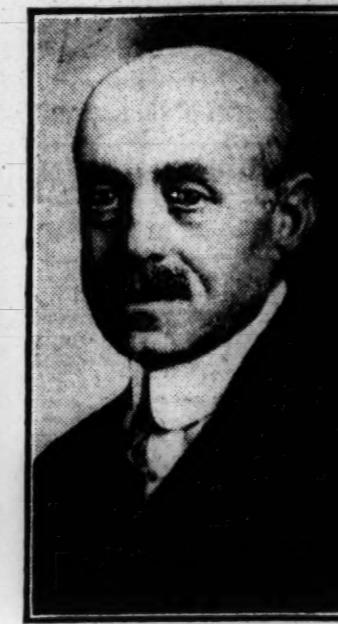
"A judge who is openly opposed to the laws of the country and the State, and renders decisions which indicate sympathy with the lawbreakers, is the worst menace. Special work is being done at this time among the women to secure, through visitation and report of courts known to be lax, a remedy for this situation. If the leading bankers, representing great organizations, will take the trouble to be present in the court at the trial of notorious bootleggers and rumrunners, there is a wholesome reaction on the part of judge and jury. Massachusetts is only one instance. It has won its fight and has adopted a remarkable state code."



JOSEPH C. ALLEN
Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks.



JOSEPH H. SOLIDAY
President, Franklin Savings Bank, Boston.



WILLIAM E. KNOX
President, Bowery Savings Bank, New York City.



DANA S. SYLVESTER
Manager, Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts.

EASTERN SAVINGS CONFERENCE OPPOSES MONOPOLISTIC POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

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NEW CALIFORNIA AIR LINE

LOS ANGELES, March 6 (Staff Correspondence) — Operation of a permanent passenger air line between Los Angeles and San Diego was initiated when three cabin airplanes, carrying four passengers each, completed the first commercial flight of the new service.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Public debate for the Pasteur medal on question: "Resolved: That the war debts of the Allies should be repudiated in their entirety in the war with the Central Powers."

Tufts College: Varsity debate with Middlebury College on question: "Resolved: That Congress shall have the power to make a measure over the veto of the Senate, if one is passed by a two-thirds vote."

Brown University: Swimming Club Annual meet with New Haven and other national and New England champions. Compelling. Brookline municipal.

Lowell Institute: Free public lecture.

"The Community Will and the Rights of the Individual" series on "Idealism and Realism in Politics" by Prof. G. M. G. S. Adams of Oxford University, England. Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street.

Boston Public Library: "Tramps about the Presidents," free public lecture by Prof. E. G. Gregorick, manager of the Carnegie Mountain Club, Lecture Hall, 8 Huntington Avenue, 8.

University of Michigan: Lecture on "The Variability of Stars," by Leon Campbell of Harvard Observatory, Normal Art School, 730 Huntington Avenue.

South Boston Citizens' Association: Meeting, 644 East Broadway, 8.

Boston Profredders' Association: Meeting, 550 Washington Street.

Williston Academy Alumni: Annual reunion, Young's Hotel.

Boston City Club: Concert for members, 8.

New England Film Board of Trade: Dinner, Copley Plaza.

Harvard Club: A. vs. Boston College: Boston Arena, 8:15.

Evening Alliance of Greater Boston: Dinner, 12:15.

Mrs. Harold E. B. Speight: "The Widening Frontier," Bulfinch Place Church, 6.

Music: Jordan Hall—The Loggia and the New York String Quartet, 8:15.

Radio: WGI, American Radio & Research Corp., Medford, Mass. (581 Meters).

—Program arranged by the International Bible Students Association.

WNAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (260.3 Meters).

—Dinner and concert, 8:30—Overture and incidental music from Leo's State Theater.

9—Dinner, music, State Theater.

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room Orchestra, 10—Organ recital from Boston City Club.

WBZ, Herald-Western, Boston: "Mass and the Masters," 7:30 p. m.—"Why Do We Do What We Do," by Prof. Glenn Newton, Merrimack College, 8.

WBZ, Franklin Savings Bank, Boston:

under the auspices of the Massachusetts department of education, 8—Program by the Original Three Musketeers, 8:30.

WBZ, Boston: Concert by Leslie Stearns, tenor, accompanied by Benja- Buxton, piano, 9:15.

WBZ, Boston: "Big Bad Bill," by James Brazil, 8:30.

WBZ, Boston: "The Coney Island Clique," 8:30.

WBZ, Boston: "The C

SALE OF MASONIC TEMPLE IS HELD UP INDEFINITELY

Ratification Fails at Meeting of Grand Lodge—New Temple Plans Not Drawn Up Yet, But General Idea Is Discussed

Sale of the Masonic Temple, Boylston and Tremont streets, Boston, was not ratified at the quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, held in that building yesterday. An agreement had been signed by the board of directors with Fred Holdsworth of Brookline and Robert D. Farrington of Newton, whereby the Temple should be sold for \$1,500,000, no later than April 1, 1927, prior to which time the Grand Lodge and other bodies meeting in the Boston Temple should locate elsewhere.

Under terms of the agreement, it was declared to be void unless ratified on or before March 11, 1925, the date of the quarterly meeting of the Grand Lodge. Action of that body, therefore, in delaying action on the question, automatically canceled the agreement. The Grand Lodge voted that the report and recommendation of the board of directors, to sell the building, be laid on the table, thus leaving the subject open to further discussion and action.

Assessments Compared

Assessment on the building and land has nearly doubled in the past 25 years, in 1900 the figures being \$950,000, of which \$600,000 was on the 10,146 square feet of land. In 1924, it was assessed at \$1,800,000 of which \$1,572,600 was on the land. This is at the rate of about \$155 a square foot, or \$45 a square foot more than the Hotel Touraine, across the street, is assessed and \$55 more than the Little Building, on the opposite corner, diagonally from the Temple.

The present building was erected at a cost of \$25,211,30, and is nine stories high, built of brick and granite and housing the Grand Lodge, several Boston Blue lodges, York Rites, Scottish Rites, general offices of several Masonic organizations and stores and offices. It was dedicated Dec. 27, 1899.

Now, whatever have been made for a new temple and no site chosen or estimate of cost provided. In a general way it is believed that from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 will be necessary to erect a proper structure. In view of the fact that the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite bodies is desirous of having a temple of its own, or at least one that is owned by a subordinate Scottish Rite body, it is unlikely that any joint action will be taken between that branch

World News in Brief

Washington.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Lieut.-Col. James E. Fehet to be assistant chief of the army air service, with the rank of brigadier-general. He succeeds Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, center of the recent aircraft controversy.

Oslo, Norway (AP)—Successful tests have been carried out by the first of the two airplanes which Capt. Roul Amundsen will use in his flight to the North Pole. The test was conducted at Pisa by Lieutenant Dietrichsen, who is to pilot one of the machines when the actual flight is made. A second airplane, now nearing completion, is to be used in the flight. The parts of the test both machines will be packed and shipped to Spitzbergen. Captain Amundsen intends to start on the flight to the Pole about June 1.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas Senate has passed a Japanese exclusion bill which now goes to the Governor. It prohibits Japanese from owning or leasing land in Kansas. Previously the Senate had disapproved the bill in committee of the whole.

Lima, Peru.—Special editions of La Prensa containing the main points in the arbitral award of President Coolidge on the Tacla-Arica question have been issued. La Prensa expresses the opinion that the conditions for a plebiscite are satisfactory and that the award decides with clearness the questions submitted.

Philadelphia.—Prof. John A. Miller, director of the Sprout Observatory at Swarthmore College, declares that the mysterious element in the corona of the sun is lighter than helium and about the same density as hydrogen, the lightest gas on the earth known to natural science. He is also of the opinion that coronium exists on the earth and has commercial possibilities of far-reaching importance.

Kingston, Jam.—The Legation Council has approved the expenditure of \$7,500 to cover the cost of sending delegates from Jamaica to the general conference of representatives of Canada and the West Indies, and neighboring British colonies, which will meet in Ottawa on May 1. The conference is for the purpose of reviewing the Canada and West Indies trade agreement.

Close-Fitting Heels

—snug arches, modishly rounded toes, graceful, natural lines, make these trim Cantilever oxfords so comfortable. Curve for curve, they are just like Nature made your feet. And like your feet, they are flexible from toe to heel. In them your feet are free and comfortable all day long. Cantilever stores are showing an attractive variety of new styles for Spring.

Do you know the Cantilever shoe? If not, the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 412 W. 100th Street, New York, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be glad to send you the address.

The Canadian Pacific Building has been 100% rented for some months!

Because of the Location, Light, Unusual Service and number of ideal Small Offices!

Through the change in requirements of certain tenants there is

Some Excellent Space Available Now and for May 1st

CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD LTD
Renting and Managing Agent:
50 East 42nd Street
Vanderbilt 4200

LEWANDOS
CLEANSERS DYERS LAUNDERERS
17 Temple Place BOSTON 24 Boylston
Shops in all large Eastern Cities

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

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Shops in all large Eastern Cities

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CITY IS SEEKING NEW INDUSTRIES

Fall River Mayor Initiates Campaign for Diversity of Manufactures

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 12—Greater diversity of industries is being urged here in a campaign which is being directed by Mayor Edmund P. Talbot and a special committee of the board of aldermen of which Alber Rubin is chairman.

Fall River, with a population of about 128,000, has 52 corporations operating 111 cotton mills. These mills have approximately 4,000,000 spindles and 100,000 looms and have a manufacturing capacity of more than 2,000,000,000 yards of cloth a year. About 35,000 operatives in this city are dependent on cotton mill activity.

Help for Textile Interests

Mayor Talbot, in advocating diversification, takes the position that it is the first duty of the city to help the textile industry to overcome its handicaps, among which mill owners have listed high wages, high costs and southern competition.

"We must try," he said in a recent address, "to bring new industries into Fall River, so that all the workers of a family will not be out of work at the same time because they are employed in the same industry. But it is our first duty to help those industries already here, even as the tails are helping themselves by turning from the course to the finer goods."

No New Problem

Altered economic conditions, demanding readjustment, do not constitute a new problem for Fall River. The city's greatest cotton mill was once an iron works and nail factory. The aldermanic committee is pointing out to capitalists the advantages of the city for manufacturing purposes such as its handlocked harbor and its abundant supply of fresh water.

It is also citing the ability of mill operatives to turn to other lines of work, as evidenced by the presence of former textile workers in responsible positions in a big oil refinery here as well as in some of the city's infant industries, such as foundries and plants for the manufacture of radio and automobile accessories, hats and glasses.

Head of municipal departments and others have assisted in compiling authoritative data in order that it may be presented in disinterested form to prospective manufacturers. A paper container concern has chosen this city for its factory and among the inquiries received is one from a paper mill.

SYSTEMATIC TREE PLANTING PROPOSED

Vermont City to Undertake a Five-Year Program

NORTHFIELD, Vt., March 12 (Special)—Systematic tree planting will be attempted by the Northfield Chamber of Commerce. A five-year planting program on the municipal watershed has been decided upon by the chamber which will buy 10,000 red pine seedlings each year for five years, providing the town will furnish the funds for the planting.

For the present, the American Legion and members of the chamber of commerce have volunteered to do the planting. Northfield already owns a municipal forest of 250 acres on which 5000 trees have been set out and the town recently acquired more land to make a total of 6000 acres.

Restoration has been allowed to lapse for the last few years, as it has in other communities in Vermont. Prof. K. R. B. Flint of Norwich University was the prime mover in the adoption of the new policy in tree planting.

MUSIC

George Smith
George Smith, Boston trained pianist, played at Jordan Hall last evening. Schumann's *Fantaisie* in C major, Op. 17. Handel's *Air and Variations* ("The Harmonious Blacksmith"), a group from Chopin, and a beautifully arranged miscellany including Debussy's "Poissons aux Cheveux de Lin," Moussorgsky's "Bopak" (Rachmaninoff's arrangement), and two of Helman's delightful "Fountains" made up his short program, lengthened by the encroaching enthusiasm of the audience demanded.

Mr. Smith is, above all, a discriminating musician. His strongly personal style of playing, as well as his

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Cafeteria Excellent Food
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

The Bancroft Hat and Fur Co.

Hatters and Furriers
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— Thirty Years Without a Loss
SOLD BY

The Lagonda Securities Co.
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Unlisted Stocks, Bought, Sold and Quoted.

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Awnings, Tents, Waterproof Paulins
Tourist Camp Equipment
121 E. Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, O.

choice and arrangement of the music, showed excellent innate musical taste. This young musician does not make the mistake of attempting to play Schumann in the style of any other interpreter. Neither does he unfold Chopin with the ethereality of the palmiest of De Pachmann's recitals days made popular. He played all his music as he himself seemed to understand and feel it. He jugged tempi in the *Handel Variations*, and the result was interesting. He set up a contrast in the warmly romantic Schumann not by the usual alterations of time values but by making use of sensitiveness of hand and by sharpening light and shade.

Mr. Smith's readings of Chopin are straightforward, unaffected, thoughtful. His style, scholarly yet personal, flexible yet not exaggerated, does not overstep bounds, but infuses with new life music now well nigh standardized in interpretation.

But even a superlatively masterful performance of the *Polonaise* in A flat and the *Ballade* in the same key—Mr. Smith is still too young to attain perfection—summons up unwilling remembrance of innumerable mediocres and sentimental languishings over these too popular pieces. When the average listener has heard them repeated and rung practiced by aspiring pupils, it would seem as well for the concert artist, especially one as brilliant as Mr. Smith, to avoid "teaching pieces" and devote his efforts to fresher works.

CAPE COD TOWN FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Wellfleet Falls in Line With Progressive Movement

WELLFLEET, Mass., March 12—This town with its 452 registered voters of whom about 150 are women is planning progressive improvements in line with the general movement which is spreading all over Cape Cod. Typical of this was the offering of the town meeting in voting to provide better and larger parking places for automobiles in the center of the town and at the bathing beach and appropriating \$15,000 for its schools.

How the town has met the imminent problem is best described in the words of one of its leaders:

"We are as nearly as all American town as this is today in New England, we think. We have about 18 or 20 Finnish families, but we have simply assimilated them, insofar as they have become a very decent citizens, buying abandoned farms and reclaiming them, turning out as their second generation dwellers our smartest students in high school, altogether maintaining and upholding the civic life of the community.

Many cottages are being added to the summer community here, particularly on the outer shore near Cape Cod. Hollow coast guard station. New stores are being built on the village main street. The churches are planning progressive movements. Wellfleet, not content to rest on the famous Cape Cod traditions, is looking to the future.

NEWBURY GOLF CLUB ELECTS

NEWBURY, Mass., March 12 (Special)—Many improvements which have been effected by the old Newbury Golf Club during the past year have left the club with a heavier indebtedness than usual, according to the report of the treasurer submitted at the annual meeting. Officers for the coming year are: President, J. Lee Potter; vice-president, H. B. Trask; secretary, Fred Lovejoy; board of governors, Dr. C. F. A. Hall, Gayden W. Morrell, Leroy Berry and Peter I. Lawton.

HEARING ON PENSION BILL

The joint legislative Committee on Social Welfare at the State House yesterday gave a public hearing on the petition for a law providing for the payment by Massachusetts of old-age, non-contributory pensions. Wendell P. Thorne of Quantum, who represented the petitioners, claimed that the proposed old-age pension law would cost Massachusetts not more than \$6,000,000 a year than it is now paying for homes for the aged and the poor.

POLICE WAGE BILL HALTED

The Massachusetts House of Representatives refused by a vote of 190 to 94 yesterday to order to a third reading a bill to give towns and cities authority to establish a minimum wage of \$6 a day for police officers.

Portable Garages Shown

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AKRON'S 1925 TIRE SALE RATED AT 58,000,000 TOTAL

Business Leaders Predict
Peak Production—Plants
Are Being Extended

AKRON, O., March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Never was the business outlook brighter in Akron, "the rubber capital of the world," according to industrial leaders here. The Akron district now is turning out close to 100,000 tires daily, and the prediction is that this will be increased to 125,000 a day in the spring and early summer.

On the basis of last year's business and the estimate of production here for this year it is predicted by production managers here that the total value of the rubber goods to be manufactured in the United States in 1925 will be more than \$1,000,000,000, and that Akron's contribution will make up more than half the sum. It is predicted that 58,000,000 tires will be sold this year as compared with 49,000,000 in 1924.

Increase Put at 20 Per Cent
W. O. Rutherford, president of the Rubber Association of America, and vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, predicts a business increase in 1925 of at least 20 per cent over 1924.

It is interesting to note that the sales of most of the smaller rubber companies in the Akron district showed greater proportionate increases over 1923 than some of the larger corporations, according to annual statements for 1924 just made public.

Sales of six of the better known lesser companies for 1924 totalled \$38,965,266, compared with approximately \$20,000,000 in 1923. Not only the sales but the earnings also show substantial increases.

Five of the six concerns mentioned made increases of approximately 50 per cent in business volume over the preceding year. These were the General Tire & Rubber Company, with sales of \$13,152,000; the Seiberling Rubber Company, \$7,352,137; Mohawk Rubber Company, \$3,413,731; India Tire & Rubber Company, \$2,021,767; Erie Rubber Company, \$2,754,631. A gain of nearly 40 per cent was made by the Mason Tire & Rubber Company, whose 1924 sales were \$9,211,000, compared with \$7,000,000 in 1923.

Large Income Gains

Although the three major rubber corporations here did not show as great percentages of increase in sales volume as the smaller ones named, their incomes did show immense gains. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company reported sales of \$138,777,719 in 1924, compared with \$127,880,082 in 1923, and a net income of \$12,161,540 for the Akron company as against \$6,507,245 in 1923. The equivalent per share of common stock was \$7.76 a share, compared with 46 cents in the preceding year.

The B. F. Goodrich Company showed a gain of \$2,000,000 in business for last year, but its earnings on common stock amounted to approximately \$10.30 a share, compared with 90 cents in 1923. Sales last year totalled \$109,000,000; in 1923, \$107,000,000.

Expense Totals Cut

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. sales were \$85,610,004 in 1924 and \$77,553,149 in 1923. Net earnings were \$8,116,659 last year as compared with \$10,492 in 1923. Firestone's profit increase did not show up as great as its competitors because its

Excavations of Mounds in Sweden Under Prof. Sigurd Curman



Right: Vessing Hill, in Halland, Cut Through and Revealing Stone Work of Prehistoric Man.

Left: Clay Drinking Cup, 4000 Years Old.

earnings in 1923 were satisfactory, this company having led in reducing overhead expense.

A majority of the Akron rubber companies, large and small, are expanding to take care of anticipated increased demands this year.

Akron industries, of which the rubber industry is the most important, now have more than 53,000 workers on their payrolls, which totalled \$83,704,782 last year. The total value of Akron products in 1924 was \$43,527,240, as compared with \$40,375,570 in 1923.

AFGHANS TO ATTEND DELHI MANEUVERS

BOMBAY, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Amir of Afghanistan has accepted an invitation from the Government of India to send a number of his own military officers to witness the forthcoming army maneuvers near Delhi, and he has deputed Major Honma of the Japanese Army and half a dozen Afghan officers, who will be accompanied by the Britishers, to represent him from Kabul, to attend the maneuvers.

The invitation and its acceptance may be taken as an indication of the improved relations prevailing between Great Britain and Afghanistan.

CALGARY GRAIN TESTS

CALGARY, Alta., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Calgary office of the Dominion Seed Branch tested more samples of grain during January and February than any of the similar branches of the department in Canada. During January 2521 samples were received and tested and for February the figures were 1735. The samples of grain tested so far this year show an increase of one-third more than in the corresponding period in 1924.

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Specializing in
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Two Very
New
Pumps for Girls

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PATENT LEATHER PUMPS with side gore effect—a new pattern and new last with low box heels. Comfortable and smart.

Russian calf two-button cross-strap pumps in last to fit the growing foot. Sturdily built and good looking.

All sizes 2½ to 7—AAA to C

The Higbee Co.
CLEVELAND



PROGRESS MADE IN CITY ZONING

Commerce Department Reports Municipalities Have
Demarcated Areas

WASHINGTON, March 12 (AP)—There are now 320 cities in the United States which have demarcated the area within their boundaries into zones, setting territory apart for exclusive use as business, residence, industrial or transportation property, the Department of Commerce reported today in a summary of conditions affecting the proposal.

The most marked progress was made in this form of city planning during 1924, when 62 municipalities adopted the system, fitting the zones to the particular requirements of their localities. The statement said, in part:

In adopting zoning ordinances these cities, towns and villages have sought to protect home owners, and other land owners, in the reasonable use of their property. The zoning seeks to regulate the use to which buildings may be put, the area of the lot which they may cover, and their height in different sections of the city. The zoning of each district may be used for the purposes to which it is best suited.

New Jersey still leads in the number of zoned municipalities, having 52; New York has 55; California, 37; Illinois, 46; Massachusetts, 34; Ohio, 21; Wisconsin, 14; Michigan, 9; Indiana, 5; Kansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia, 4 each; Florida, Minnesota, Oklahoma and Washington, each, 3; and Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Utah, 1 each.

An increased interest is being shown by the people of the United States in the enactment of zoning legislation to control the use, height and area of buildings in various districts, and zoning has been enacted or considered as being considered by nearly every state in the Union.

Officials of the association indicated today, however, that they would refuse a request said to come from the Attorney-General's department that the veterans extend their offer to include any trouble that might follow the introduction of outside labor for the maintenance of work at the collieries. A meeting will be held tonight to discuss the subject. There have been no disturbances in the coal fields so far.

The legislatures of 34 states met during 1924. Most of these have now seen fit to enact zoning legislation, receiving more than passing attention due to the widespread interest in the subject shown by the public at large.

IRELAND'S PARTITION CALLED RESULT OF DE VALERA ACTION

Financial Minister of Free State Refers to Northern Problem—Policy of Drift Is Depreciated, and Matter May Now Be Dealt With

DUBLIN, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Speaking during the course of the recent "miniature general election," Mr. Blythe, the Minister for Finance in the Irish Free State, declared that partition to which he objected would not be ended by "our kicking up new dues here," or by putting Mr. de Valera, who he said was responsible for it to a high degree, into a position of leadership of the people. He said:

I believe the six counties would be more effective if Mr. de Valera had taken a sensible and patriotic line on the treaty. To that extent he is responsible for partition. At any rate, it is not by having rapine and murder here that we are going to gain anything. It is only by continued belligerence attending to our business well. Ireland is ours for the making, and it is the business of this generation to see to its making and work for it, and not go into a mad attempt to fight a great empire which is now oppressing us.

This is the first Ministerial reference to the Northern problem that has been made for a long time. For some time rumors have been current that the Free State had agreed to a mutual, slight adjustment of the boundary, with a view to ending the dispute. That is actually not the case.

It is perfectly true that the Free State Government is itself quite willing to make such an agreement. Indeed, it is reported in authoritative circles in Belfast that during the summer of 1923 a message was received by the Northern Government from the Free State Government that there was no desire to make any change at all. On the other hand, in view of the public utterances of the Vice-President, it is felt that a compromise of the sort indicated would be impossible.

Rather than make such a compromise, the Free State Government would prefer to let the Boundary Commission die away out of memory. That, indeed, is what is happening.

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2nd—We use ENERGINE exclusively.

3rd—Our immense volume enables us to maintain separate departments, each engaged in cleaning a different article. To illustrate: We maintain an entire, separate building for carpets, rugs and upholstered furniture, a separate department for cleaning upholstery in automobiles. For instance, we have a room who finds nothing but women's waists, stockings, etc. In other words, each article is handled by someone who knows how to handle it right.

SERVICE

We have enough trucks to cover the city and suburbs twice daily—if necessary 3 times. Articles are delivered as fast as it is humanly possible to do so without injuring the quality of our work. ENERGINE is absolutely odorless and permits us to deliver garments immediately after cleaning, without holding for deodorizing.

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**Special 7 Hour Service
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All garments left at either the Downtown or Factory Office before 9:30 A. M. will be ready at 4:30 the same day.
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Women's "Surety-Six" Shoes for Spring

Before you get a new pair for spring—come in and try on all the newest styles. You'll be astonished at the wide choice and the fine materials included at \$6.

A. 3239—Patent leather fashions the vamp and tongue of this youthful shoe. The quarter and heel are tan calf. Trim leather heel. \$6
B. 7023—Black moire, the modish new shoe fabric, is combined with satin in this model. Finished with a trim silvered buckle. \$6
C. 5012—Fine cut-outs on the patent leather and underlay of tan make this smart new shoe very dainty. It has the low walking heel. \$6
D. 7024—Rich alligator leather is combined with fine tan calf to make this very new model. It has the new boule yard heel. \$6

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ENERGINE

GOODWIN ASKS PUBLIC SUPPORT

"Cannot Do It All," He Says, in Controversy Over Motorists' Sentences

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, whose conflict with the courts over the making out of adequate punishment to automobile law violators has reached an acute stage, said today that he proposed to make public each day the facts concerning cases which indicate questionable leniency.

Mr. Goodwin looks to the public for support. "All I can do," he said, "is to give the public the facts. I am standing the brunt of this fight now, but I cannot do it all. If there is to be any rehabilitation of the bench the people of this State must get behind the movement and clean up this situation."

Mr. Goodwin said recently that he could produce 100 cases which indicated questionable leniency on the part of the courts. Yesterday he began to make these cases public, four being included in the first installment of which is expected to be a lengthy series in support of his charges. One of these offenders, it was charged, was arrested 40 times and served only a part of one jail sentence.

Case to District Attorney

The registrar also reiterated today his hope that the district attorney of Middlesex County will take up the case of Aubrey A. Johnstone, which was dismissed by Judge A. P. Stone of the third district court of Cambridge because of alleged coercion on the part of Mr. Goodwin.

The defendant in this case had been previously found guilty, before another justice, of driving away after hitting a pedestrian, which, under the law, requires a jail sentence. He was up for sentence in Judge Stone's court.

In dismissing the case Judge Stone said that Mr. Goodwin had written a letter threatening to "broadcast this case in the newspapers" if the man was not given a jail sentence. He charged the registrar with an attempt to coerce the courts and that because of this he felt that the case should go no further in his court as the defendant and the community could not be assured that justice had been done.

Registrar's Reply

In reply to Judge Stone's statement last night Mr. Goodwin said that the letter to which Judge Stone referred was one which he had sent to Judge Charles L. Hubbard of Pittsfield, the secretary to the administrative committee of the District Court. Judge Hubbard bears him out in this statement. The committee was appointed two years ago by the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court to make uniform the handling of cases in the lower courts.

The registrar's reply to Judge Stone follows:

"The action taken by Judge Stone in the Johnstone case, and his statement to the newspapers is a further indication that it is necessary to do something soon to rehabilitate the bench. Chief Justice Ruth, some two years ago, appointed Judge Milliken of the Bedford trial sentence of Marlboro man, Judge Hubbard of Pittsfield a committee, in order to make uniform the handling of cases in the lower courts, if possible.

"Some three months ago this committee invited me to a conference with them at the City Club, and asked me at that time if I would send to them all the cases that came under my observation with reference to the lower courts outside of Boston and Worcester where I thought there were irregularities, rather than to give them to the newspapers. I agreed that I would do it. In carrying out that agreement I recently wrote this letter to Judge Hubbard, to whom all my correspondence is addressed regarding these cases."

Goodwin's Letter

"Dear Judge—With reference to the Cambridge case, I wish to call to your attention another case which I was sorely tempted to broadcast in the newspapers. On Dec. 30 one Aubrey Johnstone of 23 Williams Street, Cambridge, was convicted by Judge Counihan, the gentleman who took exceptions to my statements at the Cambridge forum, for going away without making himself known after causing injury to a person, which, under the law, requires a jail sentence. The case was continued to Jan. 8 for disposition, and then again continued to Jan. 22. In the meantime no court abstract was sent to me because the clerk of court says that it is not a final conviction. Apparently this man should be taken off the road, for it is the intention of

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ACCORD SOUGHT ON STREET PLAN

Financing of \$25,000,000 Project Is Chief Point of Difference

In the hope of bringing about an agreement on some of the details of the proposed \$25,000,000 Boston street widening project over which there were differences of opinion at yesterday's hearing before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs and municipal finance, a conference between the principal parties

of interest was held at the Chamber of Commerce this noon.

The conference included representatives of the special commission of which Henry L. Harriman is chairman, and whose recommendations provided the subject matter of yesterday's hearing, representatives of the City Planning Board, and leading property owners in the financial district.

One of the conflicting views advanced yesterday was the harmonizing of which today's conference sought to achieve, had to do with the method of financing, particularly that part which proposes a double and triple tax on property in the financial district, and the widening of Exchange Street.

Exchange Street Widening

The widening of Exchange Street did not appear to present so formidable a problem as the conference opened. The special commission was prepared to yield on this point and indications were that the lines of the proposed improvement would be moved back substantially to those of the City Planning Board of a year ago which called for a wide thoroughfare curving from Stuart Street on the south to the Charles River dam on the north and passing through Church Green, Fort Hill and Haymarket Squares.

It appeared today that out of this conference the original plan may remain with the possible change that the thoroughfare shall be 55 instead of 100 feet wide.

The method of financing—whether by special taxes approximating a pay-as-you-go policy, as advocated by Mr. Harriman, or by long-term serial bonds, as advanced by Rufus Carver, the city auditor, was the more difficult of the problems on which the conference went to work.

Mr. Storrow States Opposition

Among those who opposed the Exchange Street widening at yesterday's hearing was James J. Storrow of Lee, Higginson & Co. He said that if 10 feet were taken off the building occupied by his company, it would be necessary to vacate it. Mr. Storrow hinted that if Lee, Higginson & Co. were forced to move from the old granite building it had occupied for 75 years, the concern might go to New York, as most of its business is now transacted there. The company had made Boston its headquarters largely for sentimental reasons. "We do not want any more traffic coming through the financial district," he said.

Some opposition also arose yesterday to the Harriman plan of financing the project, whereby bonds would be issued, met by a sinking fund obtained through betterment assessments, through a general tax of 50 cents on \$1000 and a special tax of the same amount on the district affected by the improvements. Mr. Carver said he thought that the proper way to finance the work was through long term serial bonds met by a sinking fund obtained by general taxation. The pay-as-you-go policy was advocated by Mr. Harriman.

The kindly thoughtfulness of this little lady has much to do with the restful quiet of the reading room, as "Mrs. Brown's young ladies" without exception all try to be deserving of the high regard she has for them.

It has made a home of a building.

DR. HSIEH TO SPEAK IN GOTHAM

Dr. Tehyl Hsieh, director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau at Boston, has accepted an invitation of the National Republican Club at New York City to represent the Chinese

BACHELOR TAX BILL DEFEATED

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BROOKLINE SWIMMING MEET

A feature of the program of the Brookline Swimming Club's annual open meet tonight will be the United States junior pentathlon championship. The meet, organized by the American Swimming Association, will be a fancy dive instead of the rescue race. The change corresponds with a recent ruling made by the American Swimming Association.

The Sherman bill, which provides for a uniformed force of state police removed from political control, has a majority of the judiciary committee in the House in favor of the measure.

The Senate passed the bill by 25-4 vote. When the bill came to the committee, Mr. Lawton immediately offered a substitute bill which provided for a road patrol under the State Board of Public Roads restricting its activities to automobile law enforcement.

The Sherman bill was drawn after studies consideration by competent lawyers and is approved by state police heads in four eastern states.

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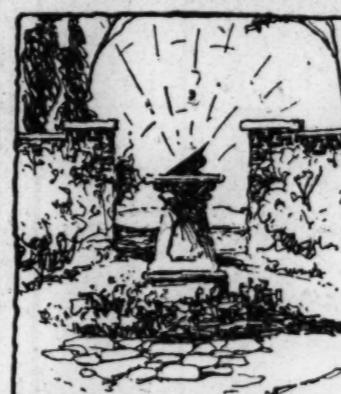
Here are a few of the Monitor advertised products sold in Detroit by Crowley, Milner & Co.:

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The B. V. D. Co., Inc.,
Underwear
Karnak Rugs
G. & C. Merriam Co.,
Dictionaries
Naid Dress Shields
Pequot Sheets and Pillow
Cases
Q.R.S. Player Rolls
Victor Talking Machines
De Forest Radio Sets
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The service extends to every department in the store. There is never any charge for this service. Just call Cherry 5100.

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"I Record only
the Sunny Hours"

—Albany, N. Y.

Special Correspondence

THROUGH express from Pasadena, Calif., to Denver, Colo. A was about to depart when a passenger noticed a young man bidding a tearful farewell to his mother. The passenger asked the son if she could be of service to the mother on her trip. His apprehension vanished and he gratefully left his mother in her care.

After the little woman became accustomed to the strange faces around her and to the ways of traveling she became very happy, and her cheerfulness was contagious to all near her. She had an upper berth, but a fellow passenger offered her lower one in exchange.

Several asked her to walk with them on the platform whenever the train made longer stops. The porter and waiters vied with each other in thoughtful attentions. At Denver she was almost overwhelmed with adieux and good wishes.

Later the first passenger received a letter from the son thanking her in these words: "Such friendly deeds make this world worthwhile, and I shall no doubt have opportunity some day to do as much for some one else."

Chicago

Special Correspondence
IN ONE of Chicago's tall office buildings, where hundreds of girls and women are employed, the little lady in charge of the rest room is much beloved for her sweet cheerfulness and sympathetic helpfulness at all times.

Her cheery "Good morning, dear! How are my young lady today?" is always gratefully received. It never fails to bring a pleasant response even from those of somewhat reserved or timid disposition. Her innumerable unselfish attentions as well as her ever fresh interest in all of her "young ladies" has greatly endeared her to every one of them.

The kindly thoughtfulness of this little lady has much to do with the restful quiet of the reading room, as "Mrs. Brown's young ladies" without exception all try to be deserving of the high regard she has for them. It has made a home of a building.

Some opposition also arose yesterday to the Harriman plan of financing the project, whereby bonds would be issued, met by a sinking fund obtained through betterment assessments, through a general tax of 50 cents on \$1000 and a special tax of the same amount on the district affected by the improvements. Mr. Carver said he thought that the proper way to finance the work was through long term serial bonds met by a sinking fund obtained by general taxation. The pay-as-you-go policy was advocated by Mr. Harriman.

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RADIO

International Congress of Amateurs Plans Announced

American Radio Relay League Gives Details of "Hams" Meet in Paris This Spring

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12.—Amateur radio telegraph operators of the world, having achieved and perfected a system of international radio communication on short waves, are arranging for appointment of delegates to the first international congress of amateurs which is to convene in Paris from April 16 to 20, according to the American Radio Relay League, the amateur association of North America. Representatives of American and Canadian amateurs are expecting to leave New York on the S. S. Mauretania on April 1, returning to this country on the S. S. Berengaria the first of the following month providing 13 days in Paris are there in London.

Plans for this congress of the International Amateur Radio Union, as it is called, have been under way since last year when Hiram Percy Maxim, president of the A. R. R. L. on a visit to Europe was elected president of the temporary committee of organization.

Interest in the international congress, as announced in this country, according to recent reports received by the A. R. R. L., that a number of the league division organizations, convention organizations and radio clubs are making plans and raising funds for sending a representative of their own. The matter is likewise being brought to the attention of Canadian amateurs in the confident expectation that some means will be provided for sending to the congress an official representative of the English amateurs are particularly enthusiastic in that the congress may suggest methods of stimulating radio communication between English amateurs and colonies.

The development of short wave communication among the amateurs of all countries during 1924, in the opinion of A. R. R. L. officials, has made almost imperative the organization of some kind of an international association. The receipt by the A. R. R. L. in the last few weeks of applications from 42 American amateur stations that 42 American amateur stations have been mailed to all of the representative amateur societies of the world.

Because amateurs of this country have taken the initiative in the development of two-way daytime international radio communication through the arrangement of short wave tests with amateurs in Europe, South America and Australia, they are expected to participate actively in the affairs of the congress. At their annual meeting recently directors of the A. R. R. L. voted to send as their delegates President Maxim and Secretary Kenneth B. Warner. Although only one vote from each country is to be recognized as having official voice in the affairs of the congress, a general invitation has been extended to all amateurs who may desire to attend as private in-

dividuals, or in an advisory capacity. The I. A. R. U., as a result of this congress, is expected to become virtually a federation of national amateur associations, the objects of which will be the promotion of amateur interests in their respective countries and the suggestion of methods and regulations for bettering international private communication. Among the various matters scheduled for consideration at the congress are the following: the organization of an I. A. R. U.; methodical organization of technical tests by amateurs, and the selection of an international auxiliary language. A secretariat has been established at 2 Rue de l'Echaude-Sainte-Germaine, Paris, at which place advance arrangements are being made.

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Radio Device Now Used by Ice Patrol



WHEN the Tampa, one of the ice-patrol cutters of the United States Coast Guard, leaves Boston, March 15, for the iceberg fields off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, she will be equipped, for the first time, with a radio device for detecting the presence of great masses of ice which constant danger to navigation. The sonic depth-finder, so-called, combines the principles of radio and sound, and was primarily designed to determine the depths of oceans by electrically measuring the time elapsing between the creation of a sound at the surface of the water and the return of the echo from the bottom of the sea.

The installation of a sonic depth-finder on an ice-patrol cutter is a radical departure—in fact, it is an experiment which only results of tests can determine the practical value of this new application. The

Coast Guard, however, has so much confidence in the possibilities of this instrument as a detector of icebergs that W. W. Reynolds, radio expert in the Washington office, was detailed to Boston to assist in making the installation. Furthermore, Lieutenant Commander F. A. Zeusler, who will be official observer on the ice patrols this season, will give the sonic depth-finder a thorough trial and frequent observations will be made and reported to Washington headquarters as to the performances of this apparatus.

The type of sonic depth-finder illustrated in the accompanying photograph was designed by P. T. Russell of the Washington Navy Yard, and is equipped with a 540-cycle oscillator. The radio transmitting device, together with a line of microphones and an electric compensator, has been placed as far forward of the ice-

patrol as possible. This equipment, combining radio and sound, will be placed as nearly perpendicular as installation accommodations will permit, thus making its performance more or less directional. The theory of using the sonic depth-finder in the rôle of sleuth or detective for hidden icebergs may not appear obviously plausible; therefore, explanatory details are in order. Simpler enough, when we are told that a sound transmitted from this device when striking the bottom of muddy waters will return an echo of less intensity than if the same sound strikes an iceberg. The creation of the sound, the return reception of the echo, as well as measuring the intensities of the sound, are accomplished electrically. The oscillator joins the sound, a line or group of microphones receive the echo, and an electric compensator determines the direction and intensity of the sound.

Patrol, combining radio and sound,

gram by Clarence R. Reeves. 11—Reed and string quartet.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (460 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Happy Hooper Harmonists.

WPA, Post-District, St. Louis, Mo. (541.1 Meters)

8 p. m.—Old-fashioned dance music; address by Frank Holman; "Homing Pigeons in War and Peace"; musical recital.

WPA, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (365.4 Meters)

6 p. m.—Plano number; one of a series of book talk by Louis Meltzer of the Meltzer department of the Star; the Star, the Tell-Me-A-Story Lady; music, Trianon Ensemble. 11:45—The "Merry Old Chieftain," a traditional Irish folk song; Eddie Kuhn's Kansas City Athletic Orchestra.

KFWB, Westinghouse Electric Company, Hastings, Neb. (288.5 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of the Atlantic City Board of Education in the Auditorium; featuring the Johnstone Johnston's Harp Ensemble followed by Paul Whitteman's Dance Orchestra.

WIB, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (569 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—"Open Eye Observation" by talk by Pickering of the Penn State College; 8:45—"A Night at the Pictures" by Pennsylvania Club; 9:15—"Singing with Keith McLeod," accompanist, 9:30—Sue Albin, violin recital. 10:30—Paul Specht and his Philadelphia Orchestra, direct.

WPG, Municipal Station, Atlantic City, N. J. (290.5 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of the Atlantic City Board of Education in the Auditorium; featuring the Johnstone Johnston's Harp Ensemble followed by Paul Whitteman's Dance Orchestra.

WPA, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex. (472 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Musical program arranged by the Entertainers of the Fort Worth.

9:30 p. m.—Musical program presenting artists of Texas Christian University.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRG, Canadian National Ry., Calgary, Alta. (480 Meters)

9 p. m.—CNRC Little Symphony orchestra.

WRC, Radio Corp. of Am., Washington, D. C. (462 Meters)

8 p. m.—Talk under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. 8:30—Organ recital by the Vanauken Auditorium; 8:45—"A Night at the Pictures" by W. Alfred Falconer. 10—Dance music by Vincent Lopez and his "Sons." 8:40—Baritone recital by S. F. Lopez. 8:45—"A Night at the Pictures" by George Plaza Hotel. 9:30—Westinghouse Philharmonic Trio. 10:05—The Rev. Lester Richard of Birmingham, Ala. 11—Birmingham Orchestra. 11:30—Duke Ramsay's Radio Four. 11:45—Birmingham Orchestra.

WTIC, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. (518.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—"Men of the Month" solo; concert by Miss Lillian Gaudet, piano solo; Arion Male Quartet. 10—Dance music; Eddie Helmberger's Orchestra.

WTJ, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (575.5 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Review of New Books from WEAF, New York City.

WEAF, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, Mass. (475.5 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Brother Chay. 7:25—Greater Boston Federation of Churches. 7:55—"Pathway News flashes." 8—From New York, musical.

WBZ, Westinghouse Electric Company, Springfield, Mass. (583.5 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—"A Night in University extension course in "Business Psychology." Subject: "How We Learn," by Prof. Glenn Newton, Merry, formerly of the University. 8:30—"A Night in the Auditorium" of Massachusetts department of education. 8—Concert by Gladie Shour, violin. 10—"Richie's Kraut," piano. 8:30—Joseph Capron and his band, an original reading, "Matilda and Winter Snows." 8:40—Baritone recital by S. F. Lopez. 8:45—"A Night at the Pictures" by George Plaza Hotel. 9:30—Westinghouse Philharmonic Trio. 10:05—The Rev. Lester Richard of Birmingham, Ala. 11—Birmingham Orchestra. 11:30—Duke Ramsay's Radio Four. 11:45—Birmingham Orchestra.

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7:30 p. m.—Review of New Books from WEAF, New York City.

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CANADIENS HAVE ONE-GOAL LEAD

St. Patricks Defeated 3-2 in First Game—Morenz Scores Twice

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFF TRACK (Semifinal Round)

Goals—
Canadiens 1 0 3 2
St. Patricks 0 1 2 3
(Total goals on round to count).

MONTRÉAL, Que.—Mar. 12 (Special)—As a result of their 3-2 victory over St. Patricks last night in the first game of the playoff between the second and third clubs of the National Hockey League, Canadiens will carry a one-goal lead with them into the second game at the Forum tomorrow.

The difference in the score shows how closely the teams were matched, the visitors having a decided edge in the second, while there was little to choose in the third. Both teams claimed two goals which were not allowed. Just at the close of the game Dye drove one at Vezina and claimed a goal, stating the rubber had gone right through the net and after the game the referee allows a hole in the back of the net, but no change was made in the count.

In the first two periods the players confined their attention solely to hooking, but considerate of the spectators who had come to see the game, it was not allowed. Just at the close of the game Dye drove one at Vezina and claimed a goal, stating the rubber had gone right through the net and after the game the referee allows a hole in the back of the net, but no change was made in the count.

The visitors started this 20 minutes

by adopting a defensive style of game

and for a while they held out the local attack, but once the visitors began to play was introduced in the final 20 minutes and both teams had to play against odds, but this did not affect the scoring. The game was witnessed by over 10,000 spectators and they saw the best hockey of the night during the middle period.

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COLUMBIA IN A TIE WITH DARTMOUTH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 12—Columbia University and Dartmouth tied in its season last night, with a victory over Cornell University, at the 102nd Engineers' Armory, in the Intercollegiate Basketball League, 21 to 11. This placed the local collegians in a tie with Dartmouth College for second place in the championship, each having ended their season.

COLUMBIA—ST. PATRICKS

Morenz, Headley, I. W. Dye, Neville, O. Clegg, c. ... Adams, Reid

Holmes, M. T. ... Corbin, Holway

Conant, Mantha, rd. ... McDermott, rd.

Score—Columbia, 3; St. Patricks, 2.

Goals—Boucher, for Columbia; Morenz, for St. Patricks.

Referees—L. E. Marsh, Toronto, and Conant, Montreal. Time—Three 20-min. periods.

HOCKEY NOTES

Special from Monitor Bureau

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CORNELL—Baldwin, Rothfeld, M.

Laub, Dickerl, r. f. ... Rossomondo, Duke

Mannheim, r. f. ... Clegg, Duke, Winkler

Donaldson, r. f. ... Molin, Winkler

Lorch, Kirchmeyer, r. f.

Score—Columbia, 21; Cornell, 12.

Goals—Boucher, for Columbia; Morenz,

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EDUCATIONAL

The University With Indian Architecture

Albuquerque, N. M.
Special Correspondence
RESERVING the traditions of the southwestern United States, the architectural scheme followed in the buildings of the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque gives the general effect of a glorified Pueblo Indian village in a setting of green verdure. The Pueblo architecture loses nothing in its adaptation to modern uses and the university loses none of its dignity as an educational institution by being housed in such surroundings. To the student of archaeology and to the tourist the picture thus afforded is most pleasing. To the resident of New Mexico it has a sense of appropriateness.

A purely Pueblo Indian structure is of adobe, from one to five stories in height, notable for entire lack of exterior lines, due, probably, to the inability of the Indians, with their crude tools, to construct perfect lines and angles. In structures of more than one story, each ascending story is set back somewhat from the exterior lines of the story below it. Rafters of poles are used to support the roof, and the ends of the poles are allowed to project. Made of hard baked earth, these houses take on the color of their surroundings. In the fall, with their strings of chile hanging from the projecting rafters, they have a romantic appearance.

Pueblo Lines

A successful effort has been made by the university to graduate the Pueblo lines from the almost perfect type, found in the large administration building and Rodney Hall, immediately adjoining it and which is an exact replica of the centuries-ago church at the Indian pueblo of Taos, N. M., to the more modern type, as found in the chemistry building, a structure built about an open patio in the center. The men's and women's residential halls, built several years ago, are of the pure Pueblo type, while the new women's residential hall is of the Spanish mission type which, because of long association, fits admirably into the general architectural scheme.

Other Pueblo type structures are in the Hadley Hall, which houses the engineering department; Science Hall, Sara Raynolds Hall, used exclusively by the home economics department, and the power house. The several other structures in the university were built before the Pueblo scheme was adopted, and while they do not detract from the general effect, they are to be replaced in the near future by larger and more modern buildings of a conforming design. A new library, now under construction, is of modified Pueblo architecture.

This architecture, of the type indigenous to the soil of New Mexico, is perpetuated for the encouragement of the study of the history of the southwest, which is the home of a civilization that dates back hundreds of years into the past.

But the university of New Mexico does not look back only except to take from the past the rich gifts of experience and art. It maintains a College of Arts and Sciences, a College of Engineering, and a Graduate School, and offers courses in all the important departments of a higher education institution. No preparatory students are admitted. Its engineering college ranks high, both in the scholastic work and in the success of its graduates.

Heads State System

The University of New Mexico is the head of the educational system of the State, and is the only institution in New Mexico accredited by the Commission on Higher Education of the North Central Association as a college and university of standard grade. It maintains a strong faculty, headed by David S. Hill, the president.

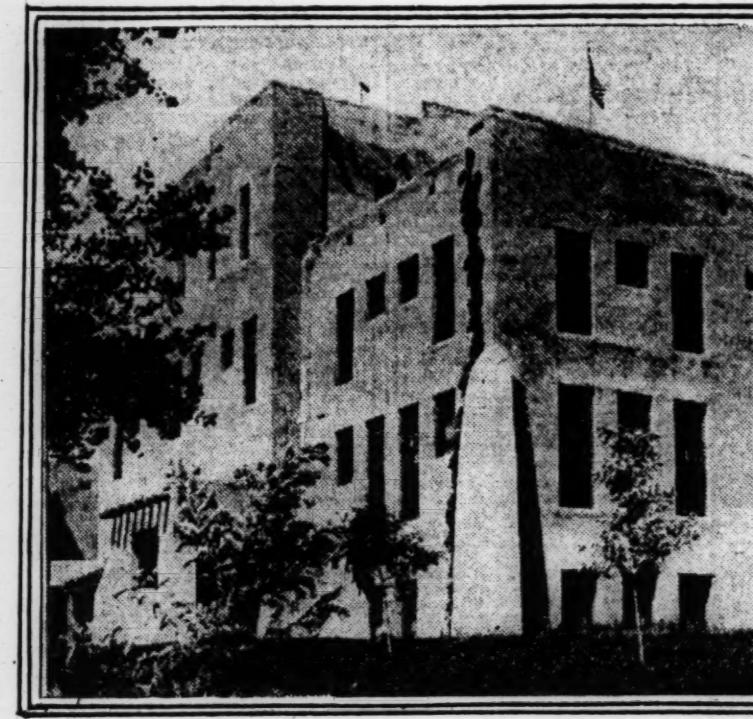
Dr. William G. Tight, chosen president in 1901, conceived large plans for a greater university. He was a geologist and archaeologist of note. After studying and photo-

graphing various buildings in Indian villages throughout New Mexico, Dr. Tight formulated plans for a distinctive type of university architecture, choosing a native style.

Dr. Hill came to the university in July, 1919, from the position of professor of education in the University of Illinois. Under his presidency the grade of the university has been raised to standard, several new buildings have been erected and new departments have been created. Dr. Hill stresses rigid entrance requirements and high class scholarship. He has brought the school into a

state-wide recognition that it has never possessed in so high a degree, with the result that more New Mexico students are now attending the school than ever. The finances have been placed on a budget basis and the institution has never been in a better financial condition.

The enrollment of the regular college students increases steadily. The academic year beginning in September, 1924, opened with an increase of 30 per cent over the corresponding date of the preceding year. The total enrollment for 1924 was 801.



London's "Children of the State" Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Eng.

HOW to train the child brought up in a poor law institution so that he will some day take his part as a self-supporting citizen is the problem for which those responsible for him are trying to find a solution. During two years a committee convened by the Ministry of Health has been sitting to consider industrial training in the law schools of the London metropolis and report as to any improvements thought possible. The committee has succeeded. It has also shown the extraordinary value of the voluntary work that has associated itself with the whole system of poor law schools. It seems to be easy to give a dog a bad name and hard to exchange it for a good one. Poor law schools like prisons have changed in their methods and no longer deserve a wholesale bad name. Some are good and some are still old-fashioned and rigid in their methods, but here is the evidence of Lillian Barker, governor of the Board of Control for girls at Aylesbury.

"In the training of children the guardians have simply progressed by leaps and bounds in the last few years. I suppose if you asked the man in the street what the guardians are doing for these children would say they give them a little bit of schooling and, when they become 14, put them out into service and are finished with them." Addressing the committee she said, "The average person does not know in the least what you are doing."

Grove Disappears

As one reads the report the poor law grove disappears and, in spite of all drawbacks to a system which is by no means ideal, and which badly requires remaking, it is easy to see how the individual child is emerging from the multitude, how his characteristics are noted and valued, com-

pared with 40 years ago when instruction in subjects other than those provided in their own schools. But the greatest work of all for the child of the state is the after-care.

"I do not think that people realize how ignorant a boy who has spent all his life in institutions can be of the ordinary customs of a private home," said Miss Helen Barker, well-known social worker.

This is why the central hostels proposed by the committee for boys and girls who can be expected with working-class families offer so happy a solution. In these they would begin to learn independence and how to contact with the world while still

therefore a question whether in the event of the regrouping of authorities or of a central authority it would not be possible to provide definite training for such orphan girls as would be willing and fit to emigrate.

Trade depression has made the placing of boys difficult recently. In some schools practically no industrial training is provided for the elder boys and while some evidence was offered that a sound general education and handwork was the best preparation for trade or business under actual trade conditions, the committee found otherwise. Training such as is given in some poor law schools and for more capable children in trade schools and institutions of the London County Council has been found to be greatly to a boy's advantage.

Not only the girls but the boys are to be taught to repair their own clothing and elementary tailoring and shoe repair are included in necessary education. Until central control of training is forthcoming schools are to be encouraged to in-

clude training for domestic work. Lillian Barker, in her evidence, said that she regarded domestic work as a highly skilled profession. The committee feel that if time is given to recognize such work and propose a practical scheme for girls taking up domestic work, Miss Barker also spoke of girls who take kindly to farm work and who would be suitable for emigration. It is

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clude training for domestic work. Lillian Barker, in her evidence, said that she regarded domestic work as a highly skilled profession. The committee feel that if time is given to recognize such work and propose a practical scheme for girls taking up domestic work, Miss Barker also spoke of girls who take kindly to farm work and who would be suitable for emigration. It is

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EDUCATIONAL

A Kind of Loan Fund Far-Reaching in Its Benefits

By CLARENCE L. PHELPS
President, State Teachers' College, Santa
Barbara, Calif.

Santa Barbara, Calif.
Special Correspondence

SANTA BARBARA has an unusual way of helping students to secure an education. Conventional methods have been departed from in two significant directions. The first of these is in the amount of aid which may be secured, and the second is in the procedure involved in securing loans and making repayments. The amounts are much larger than are usually available for students and may be secured without the use of any red tape.

The fund, which amounts to several thousand dollars, was obtained through the efforts of William Wyles, a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Santa Barbara and a former member of the Board of Trustees of the Santa Barbara State Teachers' College. The fund is held in trust by the bank, which administers it without charge. It is loaned to students, according to their needs, up to the amount of \$360 a year. Terms of repayment are arranged at the time the loan is secured. The rate of interest is four per cent.

Direct Procedure

The procedure involved in obtaining a loan is simple and direct. The student goes to the head of the institution he is attending, states his need for funds, and asks for a loan

from the educational loan fund. There follows a discussion of plans for repayment, and sometimes a check of scholarship of the applicant. If these are satisfactory, the head of the institution writes a letter to the trust officer of the bank, recommending the man. That ends his responsibility in the matter. The applicant then applies at the bank, as any business man would, and asks for the loan, knowing that a borrowing basis has been established for his future dealings with the bank up to the amount specified in the letter. Notes are made and signed by himself alone, as the money is transferred to his account. Thus he becomes a responsible financial agent on his own account, able to borrow money without collateral or security of any kind other than the reputation which he has established for himself.

Human Interest by the Bank

The value of such a loan fund is many-sided and far-reaching. There is an undoubted value to the bank,

since it indicates a human interest frequently found in benevolent and charitable individuals, but hardly expected in the business dealings of bank directors. Each loan must be passed on by the directors before it is granted, just as any other loan would be, and there must be some expenditure of their official time on matters from which their institution can expect no direct return. There are numerous indications, however, that their action brings many substantial considerations in return. It is safe to say that as a publicity



Earning Two Pennies to Pay for Their Hot Luncheon, Macy Street School, Los Angeles, Calif.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

How can an attitude of intolerance toward law-breaking be best brought about?

Is a large proportion of the law-respecting element of the American people tolerating law-breaking through a lack of enforcement of the prohibition and other laws?

What should be the attitude of law-abiding people toward infractions of the law which come under their immediate observation?

What effect is the declaration of independence by the Kurds in Anatolia likely to have on the new Turkey?

Is the rising likely to affect Great Britain's interests in the Mosul oil fields? If so, why?

Is this internal strife a question that should be referred to the League of Nations?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are to be asked regularly in the above form on The Monitor Educational Page. The second of these questions will be as follows: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present one question adapted to use as a problem-project by the upper elementary grades. To present one adapted to use by secondary schools and colleges. The Education Editor will appreciate letters of comment from readers.

Temperance in 6000 Cuban Schools

Minneapolis, Minn.
Special Correspondence

TEMPERANCE will be taught in all the public schools of Cuba following a plea made by the Cuban Woman's Christian Temperance Union to the Government. Mrs. Fern A. Simonds, president of the union on the island, recently sent word of their victory, her sister Dr. Elizabeth Simonds, instructor in English at the University of Minnesota, is the third year for the time considerable educational temperance work has been carried on officially. Mrs. May M. Jones, national organizer for Cuba, has made three recent trips into the interior of the island, talking on temperance and the organization of W. C. T. U. A booklet containing 12 temperance lessons adopted from "Alcohol in Experience and Experiment."

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Kindergarten Where the Needy Earn Necessities

Los Angeles, Calif.
Special Correspondence

HOW dependence on charity may be eliminated and the small children of needy parents taught that citizenship and self-reliance should go hand in hand, is shown in Los Angeles by the Macy Street School. This is a public school where children of many nationalities are enrolled, but where the American child is a distinct

choice as is definitely supervised in any other work.

The larger kindergarten children are given such tasks as wiping off the tables, piling the chairs on them, brushing crumbs from the floor. Straightening chairs in the kindergarten room is another typical task, while the very little ones are given very little jobs of picking up papers from the floor or a small corner of the ground.

Provision of Clothes

Many donations of clothing and toys are made to this school from organizations throughout the city and from schools of wealthier neighborhoods, but these are never given away for nothing. The older children work for anything they want and, in the case of children too little to work for clothing, the parents are invited to come to school and work for them. Neighborhood mothers come there to clean the old clothes sent down and to repair them, and a pretty room, with a fireplace, books and pictures, curtains and rugs, has been developed for these mothers as an example of American standards of living.

Two Meals Given

Such a large number of these children are undernourished that two meals a day are given them, the first being milk and crackers early in the morning, and the second being a hot luncheon at 11:30 o'clock. There are no regular funds for those meals so the children are charged two cents apiece for the luncheon to help defray costs. All the children get this meal, but not all of them can get the two pennies, and so they are taught that work is the equivalent of money and that they can give two pennies' worth of work to the school.

It is not easy to find regular work light enough for some of the littlest kindergartners and biggest nursery children, but it is done, nevertheless, and a schedule of tasks to be performed and the children to perform them is carefully worked out each day. It is as much a part of the kindergarten curriculum as any other work, and the doing of these small

conscious or unconscious patronage is discouraged by the school.

Weeks before Christmas the mothers are at work at the school doing all sorts of cleaning and sewing. In return for this the school provides at least one toy and some clothing for every child, and these the mother smuggles home and hides until Christmas morning. The child, awakening on Christmas morning, finds the atmosphere of Christmas in his own home, where mother—or mother and father—have prepared the delightful surprise and where the family shares its joys together. The child is never told that these things come from the school to which, incidentally, they are contributed from outside sources. In many instances these Christmases have been the first awakening, on the part of the parents, to a better standard than a public charity where the poor take everything and give nothing.

With Americanization methods as one of the topics that will be extensively discussed at the annual convention to be held by the International Kindergarten Union in Los Angeles next July, the work of the Macy Street School is of considerable interest to educators. Especially as teachers there claim that, by the time a foreign-born child has been with the school for a little while, he has lost all sense of dependence on charity and accepts, as a matter of fact, the idea that for all the blessings he receives under the protection of the Stars and Stripes he must make generous return by doing his share of work, and maintaining his self-respect.

SCHOOLS—United States

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

How Suzette's Uncles Took Suzette to a Party

By RALPH BERGENGREN

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IT WAS warm for winter, so that the frost had come out of the ground, and then it had rained, and what with the frost coming out and the rain coming down, the yard was so muddy that Betsy's mother had decided it was too muddy for Betsy to go out and Betsy hadn't been very much surprised. Betsy sat in the window seat looking at a picture book. Betsy junior lay on the window sill, smiling in her sleep.

The Funny Man, as it happened, sat at the other end of the window seat, and as he was sitting there weren't any pictures in it. It was one of a whole row of very large books that belonged to Betsy's father, and they were quite useful books for grown-up persons, because if a grown-up person wanted to know something that he didn't know already, he looked in one of these large books and there it told him all about it. So it often happened that when the Funny Man wanted to know something that he didn't know already, he stopped in and read about it in one of Betsy's father's large books. Betsy was too polite to interrupt anybody when he was busy, but she kept one eye on the Funny Man, and wished he would hurry up and get through finding out something that he didn't know. And after a long time he closed the large book.

"I've been wishing," said the Funny Man. "I often do it myself when I'm not busy."

"I've been wishing," said Betsy, "that you would tell me the story."

"Certainly, certainly," said the Funny Man.

"Once upon a time, they say, it was such a muddy day."

"A certain child named Betsy could not go out to play."

"And so she got a picture book and sat her down instead."

"And looked at pictures all day long until time to go to bed."

"I don't mean a story like that," said Betsy. "I mean a story about Suzette Tinkerman."

"Once upon a time," said the Funny Man, "it was a very muddy day and little Suzette Tinkerman couldn't go to the party she had been invited to at her little neighbor's, though it was only five or six houses along the street. So she sat and looked at a picture book; just as you were doing, and tried not to think of the party and the other children and the games and the laughter and the ice cream and the sugar cookies."

"I should think," said the Funny Man, "that your mother might have just that little pair of overshoes."

"So you might," said the Funny Man. "But you see, Suzette had generously given her overshoes to a poor child who had none, and her mother had forgotten to buy her any new ones. So there she sat looking at a picture of Sir Walter Raleigh and Queen Elizabeth in the picture book."

"Who were they?" asked Betsy.

"Queen Elizabeth," said the Funny Man, "was a Queen, and Sir Walter was a gentleman she knew. And one day when Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter were out walking, they came to a muddy place."

"Good gracious me!" exclaimed the Queen.

"Now I shall wet my feet, I ween."

"Sir Walter said, 'Here's my cloak to walk on.'"

And then Sir Walter took off his cloak, which he wore instead of an

overcoat, and laid it across the mud, and the Queen stepped over without even getting her shoes muddy."

"I remember that story now," said Betsy.

"Well, there was a picture of it in the picture book," said the Funny Man," and Suzette Tinkerman was looking at that picture and wishing she was a Queen Elizabeth with a Sir Walter Raleigh to help her get out of the mud. And then she looked out of the window to see if it was as muddy as ever. And so it was. But who do you think she saw?"

"I think she saw one of her Uncle Thomasess," said Betsy, "with a new pair of overshoes for her."

"You are partly right and partly wrong," said the Funny Man. "As you seem to remember, Suzette had an unusual number of uncles, and they had a way of appearing when she didn't expect them. And now, sure enough, there were two more."

"I think they must have read about Sir Walter Raleigh," said Betsy.

"I think they must have," said the Funny Man.

Nature's Giants in the Plant World

Flowers Large as Tea Tables

HAVE you ever seen a plant which bears a single flower large enough for an afternoon tea table, or another with great juicy fruits which even your outstretched arms could not encircle?

It is not strange that all the biggest things in nature, as well as all the smallest, are very little known to us. Those we use most in our daily lives are neither very large nor very small, and we get so accustomed to what we call "ordinary" things, that we seldom see or hear about the real giants and dwarfs without a feeling of surprise.

In the plant world as a whole the giants are scarce. If you live in America or Australia, you may perhaps have seen some of those huge trees, whose tops seem almost to

leaves have upturned edges. They are green above, but vivid crimson below, and often measure full six feet across. The form is powerfully "cylindrical" that you could lie at full length upon one of them without any fear of sinking, and even paddle yourself.

The leaves of some of the palm trees of Brazil, although very different in shape from those of the water-lily, are little less wonderful. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace told us in his "Palms of the Amazon" that some of the leaves which he cut from these trees measured 50 feet from end to end, and even then they were not the largest, which were usually out of reach.

A great mistake which we often make is to suppose that the larger a living thing grows the more powerful it becomes. In one sense, perhaps, that may be true, but if you look at the most wonderful and widely distributed of all living creatures, you will find that they are never giants. Even among races of men, the giants are by no means

the strongest.

"The what Suzette thought," said the Funny Man. "Don't you hear me, Uncle Thomasess?" she shouted back through the window. "I—haven't—got—any—overshoes! If you'd only brought me some overshoes!"

"We thought of that," shouted back the Uncle Thomasess, "but there wasn't any time to stop and buy overshoes. And we didn't know your size either. But we'll get you some, I'm sure, without getting your shoes muddy. So put on your things and come right along and stop telling us you haven't got any overshoes!"

"I guess they are going to carry her," said Betsy.

"That was what Suzette decided herself," said the Funny Man, "though she was a pretty large girl for any uncle to carry very far. But she had great confidence in her uncles, and when she understood clearly that they meant her to stop talking about overshoes, and put on her things, and come right out of the house just as if there wasn't any mud. Suzette Tinkerman stopped walking about overshoes, and put on her things, and came right out of the house. And there were her 47 Uncle Thomasess standing side by side, all in their overshoes, and shiny tall hats, and neat brown double-breasted overcoats, so that the nearest Uncle Thomasess was about a third of the way to the house where Suzette was going.

"The first Uncle Thomas took off his neat brown double-breasted overcoat, and laid it down on the mud. And Suzette stepped on it. And then the second Uncle Thomas took off his neat brown double-breasted overcoat, and Suzette stepped on it. And so did the third Uncle Thomas, and so on to the forty-seventh Uncle Thomas. And when Suzette had stepped on the forty-seventh Uncle Thomas's neat brown double-breasted overcoat, there was the first Uncle Thomas standing out in the street to the party. And then he looked out of the window to see if it was as muddy as ever. And so it was. But who do you think he saw?"

"I think he saw one of his Uncle Thomasess," said Betsy, "with a new pair of overshoes for her."

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reach the clouds, and whose trunks are so immense that, if they were hollowed out, a railway train could run easily through the wooden trunks thus made. But the largest leaves, the largest flowers, the largest seeds and the largest fruits are rare, and only very few folks have been privileged to see them in their natural homes.

When Dr. Arnold first saw the giant flower of the rafflesia by a riverside in Sumatra, he tells us that he had been alone, he would have been afraid of telling anyone the measurements of the blossom, lest his words should not be believed. It measured fully three feet (nearly a meter) across, and the five huge petals were more than half an inch in thickness, so that the single flower was estimated to weigh at least 15 pounds.

Selling on a Leaf

So far as giant leaves are concerned, probably the most wonderful are those of the royal water-lily (Victoria regia), which was discovered by Sir Robert Schomburgk, whilst on his way up the river Berbice (British Guiana), on New Year's Day, 1837. These immense floating

leaves have upturned edges. They are green above, but vivid crimson below, and often measure full six feet across. The form is powerfully "cylindrical" that you could lie at full length upon one of them without any fear of sinking, and even paddle yourself.

The leaves of some of the palm trees of Brazil, although very different in shape from those of the water-lily, are little less wonderful. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace told us in his "Palms of the Amazon" that some of the leaves which he cut from these trees measured 50 feet from end to end, and even then they were not the largest, which were usually out of reach.

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"We thought of that," shouted back the Uncle Thomasess, "but there wasn't any time to stop and buy overshoes. And we didn't know your size either. But we'll get you some, I'm sure, without getting your shoes muddy. So put on your things and come right along and stop telling us you haven't got any overshoes!"

"I guess they are going to carry her," said Betsy.

"That was what Suzette decided herself," said the Funny Man, "though she was a pretty large girl for any uncle to carry very far. But she had great confidence in her uncles, and when she understood clearly that they meant her to stop talking about overshoes, and put on her things, and come right out of the house just as if there wasn't any mud. Suzette Tinkerman stopped walking about overshoes, and put on her things, and came right out of the house. And there were her 47 Uncle Thomasess standing side by side, all in their overshoes, and shiny tall hats, and neat brown double-breasted overcoats, so that the nearest Uncle Thomas was at the foot of the steps

reach the clouds, and whose trunks are so immense that, if they were hollowed out, a railway train could run easily through the wooden trunks thus made. But the largest leaves, the largest flowers, the largest seeds and the largest fruits are rare, and only very few folks have been privileged to see them in their natural homes.

When Dr. Arnold first saw the giant flower of the rafflesia by a riverside in Sumatra, he tells us that he had been alone, he would have been afraid of telling anyone the measurements of the blossom, lest his words should not be believed. It measured fully three feet (nearly a meter) across, and the five huge petals were more than half an inch in thickness, so that the single flower was estimated to weigh at least 15 pounds.

Selling on a Leaf

So far as giant leaves are concerned, probably the most wonderful are those of the royal water-lily (Victoria regia), which was discovered by Sir Robert Schomburgk, whilst on his way up the river Berbice (British Guiana), on New Year's Day, 1837. These immense floating

leaves have upturned edges. They are green above, but vivid crimson below, and often measure full six feet across. The form is powerfully "cylindrical" that you could lie at full length upon one of them without any fear of sinking, and even paddle yourself.

The leaves of some of the palm trees of Brazil, although very different in shape from those of the water-lily, are little less wonderful. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace told us in his "Palms of the Amazon" that some of the leaves which he cut from these trees measured 50 feet from end to end, and even then they were not the largest, which were usually out of reach.

A great mistake which we often

make is to suppose that the larger a living thing grows the more powerful it becomes. In one sense, perhaps, that may be true, but if you look at the most wonderful and widely distributed of all living creatures, you will find that they are never giants. Even among races of men, the giants are by no means

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THE HOME FORUM

The Moated Grange by the River

OUR day's journey began in the early morning beside a slender brook that was dancing down among rocks where windy harebells waved, and it ended after sunset beside the same stream, grown wise and thoughtful now after many miles of experience. We started among talking waterfalls full of eager expectation, and came to our journey's end in the silence of deep and slumberous pools. Pine trees were all about us in the morning; at noon we reached the beech forest; then came the lower levels of the elms, and at night we slept among the willows.

♦ ♦ ♦

By so swift a passage from hill to plain we were enabled as never before to compare the one with the other, for under one sun we had seen the beauty of the uplands, of many an intricate swale and valley, and of the meadows lying level with the sea. With this advantage, we saw that although the beauty of hills is superior, and indeed supreme, that of the lowlands is yet more touching and human, speaking more intimately to the heart. Although the hills out of which we came were older than the meadows, and into which we dropped, they did not seem so old; and before they dared to descend into the valley, we had left as marks of their habitation only a low earthwork about this and that summit and a few terraces here and there along the slopes. In the country below, where the river slept among its silver loops and windings, the work of men was everywhere abundant, in dike and ditch, in road and bridge and quick-set hedge. The hills above were still wild and aboriginal, but the plains had been tamed completely. And yet, not quite completely, for we saw that man's handiwork had everywhere been accepted by nature as though it were her own, and softened, matured, harmonized with the fields and with the sky. Everything that man had made here was so overruled since the Wars of the Roses. The wild birds that came there to bathe their feathers could not have felt more at home beside the main waters of the river that gleamed beyond.

♦ ♦ ♦

Inside the moat and the girdling wall which it enclosed was a wilderness of flowers, their colors fading into the twilight, over which towered three lofty elms. Huge and aged as they were, the trees were far younger than the house glimmering beneath them. They were the great grandchildren. Indeed, of the elms that first shaded these gables and strewed their leaves along the green-gold path when the Black Prince was campaigning in France and when Chaucer was still a poor boy in the house of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. Only by such comparisons with times far back in human history or by laying down as a yardstick the generations of elm trees, could we remind ourselves vividly that this was really an ancient place; for by virtue of continued use through all the centuries and successive adaptation to changing needs, it did not seem old. Antiquity it certainly was, but it could never be antiquated.

Yet there were evidences enough on every hand of the long flight of years. Most impressive of all, perhaps, was the slow flight of all, step by step up the road to the front door, each step with its treading down by the treading of six hundred years. The windows were everywhere narrow and deep, and the floors within were in many places hollowed by long use. So pervading was the air of antiquity that it was a surprise to find a grand piano standing in the main living room. A harp, one could not help thinking, would have been more in keeping with the place. But not so; for the piano is only a developed harp, and its presence in this ancient house was a fitting reminder of the constant adaptation which had always gone on here to the changing picture. We felt that there must have been music in this room, for the moated grange seemed to cry out for songs of some kind, to provide expression of it. The fancy brought back the instruments that had been heard here, the tiny harps, smooth flutes and soft recorders, rebecks, regals, lutes, spinets, and virginals of long ago, together with the names of the men—Bird, Howland, Campion, and their fellows—who made the music of the past. Madrigals, corantos, and passepieds, fughes, canons, and rondos had resounded in this chamber for so long that the very walls, we thought, must be like the wood of a seasoned violin. Yet this room was not audience chamber, also, for Beethoven, for Schumann, even for Chopin, Debussy, and Strauss. It needed the whole range of musical literature for its full expression.

♦ ♦ ♦

This feeling that the beauty of the lowlands could not have been made by either men or nature working singly and alone came over us overwhelmingly when we stood at last, late in the afterglow, beside the ancient grange or farmhouse which was our goal. Like the wide acres of till and pasture in which it stood, the house belonged half to the earth

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Cordwood—Driftwood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The cordwood is a peasant
Coated with grey clay
Has twined a robe of gray;
The driftwood is a poet
With a home in the western skies,
And over his beach-lit fire at night
Dreams sputter within his eyes.

The cordwood, somber-colored—
Gray-green, blue-black, and brown—
All limbs clean-chopped by the
woodman's ax
For the certain trip to town;
The driftwood is silvered as white
as a bone,
And hard as a walrus' tusk,
There are knots untriumned on each
eel-grassed limb,
And phosphorus there at dusk.

The cordwood loves the haunts of
men
In the gray north temperate zone,
Curly is and warms the shoulder-blades
Of folk whose dreams are flown;
The driftwood steers for the Bering
froes,
And the Indian Ocean's breast—
A tramp of the sea superbly free,
On a mere than earthly quest.

Wilbert Snow.

The Canterbury Tale

CANTERBURY's tale, like a mighty organ, sounds invocation and praise, triumphal march and song. The Canterbury of today began thirteen hundred years ago when the dawn broke "on England, down the Kentish hills," shining on the missionaries marching from Dover, to baptize England's earliest Christian king in the tiny church on the hilltop outside Canterbury, the oldest church in England, it may be in all Europe.

Canterbury's tale is the tale of a cathedral town midway between the encircling seas and the capital, the halting-place of kings, full of hospitality and welcome. Edward, the Black Prince, married Joan "the Fair Maid of Kent," in the cathedral, and every king and queen has visited Canterbury once at least.

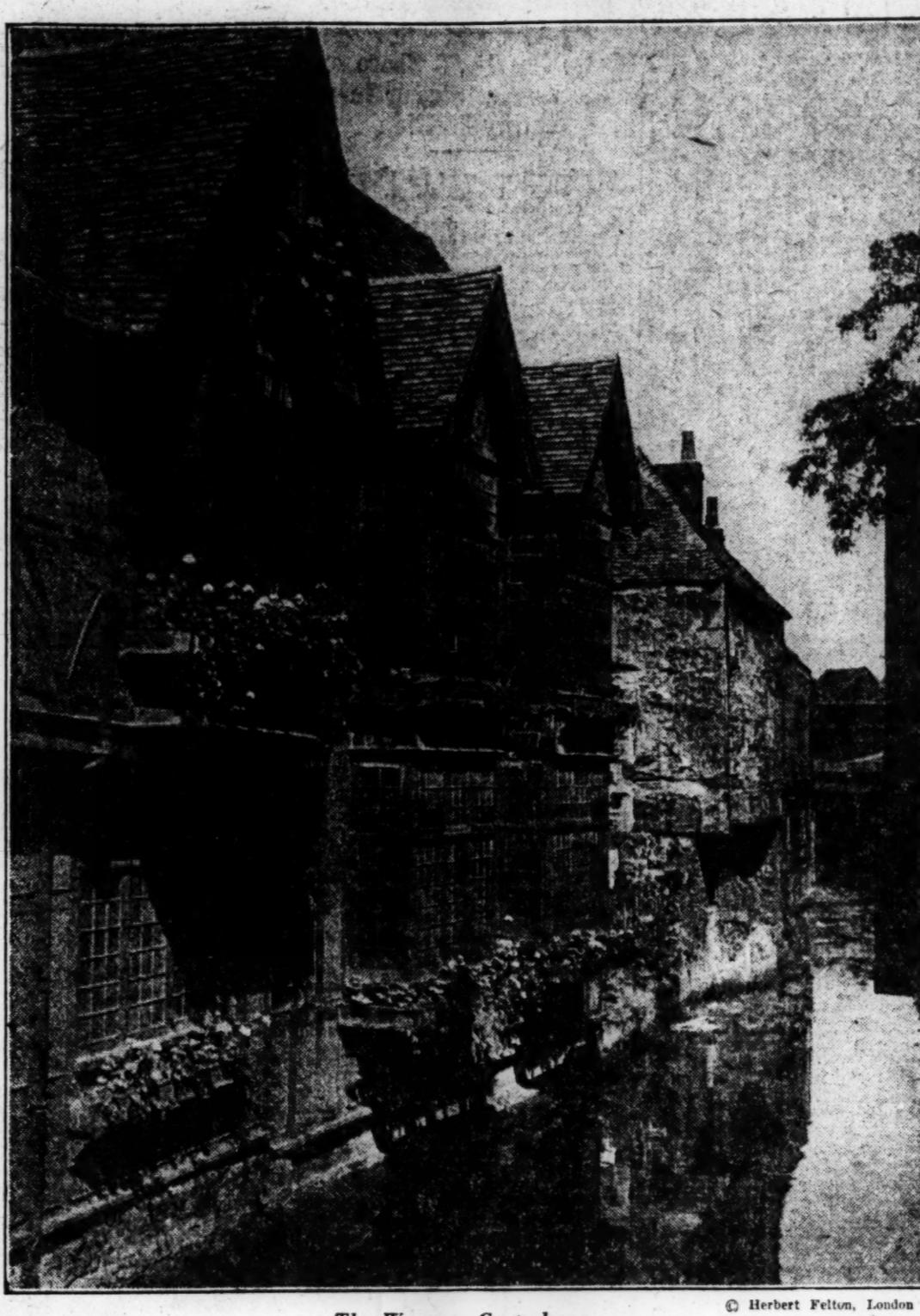
For lesser personages the welcome was no less. The Kentish ambassadors in the fifteenth century were feasted with cinnamon and pears, green ginger, calves' foot jelly, spice and comfits, and to crown all—strange delicacy!—whelks and cockles. Cockles were Wolsey's portion too, when he visited the town, cockles and capons, pears and walnuts and marchpane (almond toffee).

Inside the moat and the girdling wall which it enclosed was a wilderness of flowers, their colors fading into the twilight, over which towered three lofty elms. Huge and aged as they were, the trees were far younger than the house glimmering beneath them. They were the great grandchildren. Indeed, of the elms that first shaded these gables and strewed their leaves along the green-gold path when the Black Prince was campaigning in France and when Chaucer was still a poor boy in the house of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. Only by such comparisons with times far back in human history or by laying down as a yardstick the generations of elm trees, could we remind ourselves vividly that this was really an ancient place; for by virtue of continued use through all the centuries and successive adaptation to changing needs, it did not seem old. Antiquity it certainly was, but it could never be antiquated.

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The Weavers, Canterbury

© Herbert Felton, London

True Co-operation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CO-OPERATION is a big word in the affairs of men. It is simple in its meaning, however, and so easily applied that one wonders why it is so often misunderstood. The reason for this misunderstanding is easy to find. It is because true co-operation will not permit itself to be used selfishly; for selfishness brings discord, not unity. The history of the world presents an unbroken procession of events that point to the stern necessity of gaining a clearer concept of this word. If that be done, co-operation holds much that is hopeful for humanity.

A little thought should make it quickly evident that true co-operation cannot be clearly defined from a material basis. Temporal things are full of change and discord; hence, impossible as a basis for gaining a right sense of unity. Nevertheless, in all stages of human progress true unity is necessary, since it promotes right development along all lines. It is the only way by which we may escape from the wildernesses of false material civilizations, with their constant repetition of human history which shows little real progress. The Bible indicates plainly that in all true progress matter becomes less and less important. "Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher; all is vanity," we read in Ecclesiastes. We must therefore "subdue" the earth, if we would demonstrate a perfect dominion; that is, we must be willing altogether to deny material beliefs as realities if we would gain the unselfishness which makes true co-operation possible.

True co-operation, then, springs from the realm of the spiritual; and Christian Science, because it is the Science of spiritual things, is alone able to give a completely satisfactory explanation of the practice of co-operation. The first thing Christian Science demands we accept is that God is the only Mind. If we do not accept the fact that there is but one God, one Mind, we cannot understand the basis that demands mutual helpfulness. True co-operation has thus the status of heaven, divine harmony, and is the natural outcome of the understanding of the scientific unity that exists between God and His image and likeness, man. This scientific unity of God and man is expressed by the unselfish co-operation of all of Mind's ideas, one with another, wherein there is concurrence in every good

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Sandt Samarbejde

Oversættelse af Artiklen om Christian Science, som forekommer på Engelsk på denne Side

SAMARBEJDE er et stort Ord!

de menneskelige Anliggender. Det er imidlertid et ord, som vi kender fra den Mening, og det er også let anvenlig, at man undres over, hvorfor det saa ofte misforstås.

Sandt Samarbejde har da sin Bedyndelse i en ret Ide, der erkender Guds Overhoved som uendelig Sind, og den gendigtige Samstemmighed af alle rette Ideer. Det er ikke vanskeligt at se hvoredes Opfattelsen af Samarbejde, som det eksisterer i det gudommelige Sande Forstaaelse af Enhed endogsaas paa det menneskelige Plan for Forstaaelse. Den allerstede Virkning af andeligt Forstaaelse er, at den færger fra de døde Ideer, der er imodtiden, og ved at gennemføres i det levende, der er vedtiden.

Grunden til denne Misforståelse er, at det er vedtiden, der ikke har fulgt op i det levende, der er vedtiden.

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Fixes the dateless advent of the Spring.

"March twenty-first," he reads, "it will be back."

Conclusive proof that settles everything!

Less wise, one glimpsed its coming days ago—

A child was dancing in a sordid square.

Another heard bird-voices murmur low.

As if the twilight held trees in a snare.

And yesterday, from February skies, suddenly sunlight slanted on a floor.

So like the gold of far-off Paradise, I knew who paused a moment at the door.

Swiftly I wrote across my calendar The name of Spring—and set a rosy star.

Weather Wise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
My neighbor's always right—his almanac

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Imogen Clark.

The Maryland Hills

March winds are blowing away the last dried-up leaves from the numerous giant oak trees; clumps of white wood violets are pushing their green leaves up through the marshy soil. Out on the hill—that-is-highest-of-all, the slender gray beech trees that have been etched sharply against the winter sky are dotted with dark red buds. Far down the hillside gurgling streams, just freed from their winter bonds, ripple and sing, and back of the bare rocks tiny arbutus blossoms peer bravely out. The hill—that-is-highest-of-all, having slept through the long winter, wakes with the first touch of March.

Up in the topmost bough of a gnarled oak a flash of scarlet swings back and forth, silhouetted against the sky's soft blue; a brilliantly feathered cardinal debauching where to make a nest for his mate.

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GOOD GAIN IN BUSINESS ON PACIFIC COAST

Construction Heavy—Bank Deposits Larger—Commodity Prices Higher

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 6.—(Staff Correspondence)—Business on the Pacific Coast continued to show strong forward strides during January, strengthening expectations that 1925 will be a banner year for industrial and commercial expansion under normal safe conditions. The economy was at \$100,000,000 month in California construction, said to be a barometer for similar activity in Washington, Oregon and interior states.

In the Bay district, hand dealers of San Francisco and Berkeley have combined shown an increase of \$100,000,000 in the last six months, according to figures compiled by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce from releases of the Federal Reserve Bank. The total value of the state as a whole, the banks of these three cities contain 40 per cent of all deposits.

Deposits of the entire state on Dec. 31, 1924, the date of the last bank call, amounted to \$2,999,652,733. The March 1925 San Francisco bank deposits for a single day amounted to \$46,600,000, the highest figure in the history of the Clearing House Association.

Production Increases

The Federal Reserve Bank announces further growth in production during the new year which has carried the output of basic commodities to the highest point reached since the spring of 1923. Current conditions are uniformly excellent with rainfall general and adequate.

While the volume of employment continues at levels slightly below those of winter, the problems of winter unemployment have been reported, according to the Federal Reserve report.

Lumber production shows a strong upward trend due in part to a slight improvement in weather conditions hampered in the principal clearing house centers, the volume of payments by check, or bank debits, the best single available measure of business activity in this market rose 3.4 per cent during January, 1925, as compared with December, 1924.

The total during January, 1925, was 90 per cent greater than during January, 1924, and approximately equal to the estimated normal annual increase. The estimated volume of bank debits in these cities during January is normally 7.5 per cent less than in December.

Price Trend Upward

Irregularity in wholesale trade and a slight decline in retail trade are noted. In the domain of prices there is an upward trend. The price level of farm products as a group advanced during January, reaching a maximum existing between it and the price level of other commodity groups to a point slightly higher than in December. Farm products are now exchangeable for other commodities at approximately the 1913 basis, a condition which has not prevailed in the last four years.

Prices of 30 selected commodities produced in this district for February, compared with those of a year ago, were higher for 19, lower for 10, and remained unchanged for two. The principal farm products showing price increased during the period included live stock, except beef cattle, the grains and wheat flour, wool, oranges, apples and canary seed.

The interest rate has increased slightly in this district. The rate charged by San Francisco banks on prime commercial paper of 30 days maturity during January was 5.5 per cent, January to 5.65 per cent in mid-February. Interest rates at the latter time were slightly lower than a year ago.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston New York	4% 1/2
Renewal rate—	4% 1/2	4% 1/2
Outside com'l paper—	3 1/2% 4%	3 1/2% 4%
Yester'day—	4 1/2% 4 1/2%	4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans—	4 1/2% 4 1/2%	4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Individ. com'l loans—	4	4

Today: Previous

Bar silver in New York	67 1/2c
Bar silver in London	31 1/2d
Bar gold in London	86 1/2d
Mexican dollars	52 1/2c

Bar silver in New York, 67 1/2c. Bar silver in London, 31 1/2d. Bar gold in London, 86 1/2d. Mexican dollars, 52 1/2c.

Clearing House Figures

BOSTON, March 12.—Current quotations for the clearing house figures are as follows:

Under 30 days—

30 to 90 days—

90 to 180 days—

180 to 270 days—

270 to 360 days—

360 to 450 days—

450 to 540 days—

540 to 630 days—

630 to 720 days—

720 to 810 days—

810 to 900 days—

900 to 1,000 days—

1,000 to 1,100 days—

1,100 to 1,200 days—

1,200 to 1,300 days—

1,300 to 1,400 days—

1,400 to 1,500 days—

1,500 to 1,600 days—

1,600 to 1,700 days—

1,700 to 1,800 days—

1,800 to 1,900 days—

1,900 to 2,000 days—

2,000 to 2,100 days—

2,100 to 2,200 days—

2,200 to 2,300 days—

2,300 to 2,400 days—

2,400 to 2,500 days—

2,500 to 2,600 days—

2,600 to 2,700 days—

2,700 to 2,800 days—

2,800 to 2,900 days—

2,900 to 3,000 days—

3,000 to 3,100 days—

3,100 to 3,200 days—

3,200 to 3,300 days—

3,300 to 3,400 days—

3,400 to 3,500 days—

3,500 to 3,600 days—

3,600 to 3,700 days—

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIALS

Whatever may be the popular verdict as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the action of the United States Senate in refusing to confirm the choice by President Coolidge of Mr. Warren as a member of his Cabinet, it must be agreed that the precedent established by the rejection of the nomination promises to be one

which may later confuse and embarrass those who have so long cheerfully adhered to the theory that a President shall be accorded the privilege of selecting his own advisers. Perhaps during the sixteen years of the incumbency of Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson, the only Democratic occupants of the White House since the Civil War, there was never a time when the Chief Executive could not have been seriously embarrassed by the action of the entire Republican membership of the Senate in setting itself up in opposition to the confirmation of presidential nominees. And yet it is recorded that no Cabinet appointee since the days of Andrew Johnson has previously been rejected by the Senate. It is interesting to note that upon the roll call only one Democrat, Senator Overman of North Carolina, stood by the President. Even he refused to stand by him when it was moved to reconsider.

Until the contrary is made to appear, the people of the United States, regardless of party affiliations, probably will be inclined to the opinion that no conclusive showing of this particular nominee's disqualifications had been made. Otherwise the decision against his confirmation would have been reached with the aid of an emphatic majority vote. Perhaps it was an unfortunate circumstance, from an administrative point of view, that the President, on the very day the vote was taken, had been quoted as approving the action of the Senate majority in depriving insurgent Third-Party Republican senators of committee chairmanships, not as a disciplinary measure merely, but that efficiency may be attained in committee rooms. The record of the vote taken on the Warren nomination shows quite conclusively that those senators thus demoted are not in accord with the administrative policies of the man in the White House. If there was ever any doubt of this, that doubt has now been dissipated.

It is an unjust reflection upon the honesty and integrity of those who are counted as the "regular" Republicans in the Senate to intimate that the objections to Mr. Warren's appointment were stronger and based upon evidence more damaging than had been publicly disclosed. An analysis of the vote does not justify such an inference. The straightforwardness of the President does not permit so unreasonable a supposition. But that, after all has been said, is not the significant feature of the matter. Precedents, as it has been said of chickens, come home to roost. It is a poor rule that does not work both

ways. Not since 1868, in the troubled post-bellum days when President Johnson was vainly endeavoring to steer the ship of state through the narrow shoals of surging political waters, has the Senate previously taken it upon itself to so ungraciously offer an affront to a Chief Executive. The portent is not reassuring. It argues for a continuance of that embarrassing alliance between the minority party and the so-called La Follette or Third-Party bloc which already has prevented the enactment of many of those measures more than tentatively approved by the American people at the polls.

Theoretical economists and practical business men are agreed that the diffusion of property ownership among the larger portion of the people must make for social and political stability which is the ideal of democracy. How to effect this diffusion, therefore, and the degree of progress already

achieved in that direction, form the more important part of the discussions of the question, now under consideration before the Academy of Political Science at its semiannual session in New York.

The desire to own and enjoy the fruits of one's labor is inherent and fundamental in human nature. In bygone centuries, after a measure of popular political liberty was secured, it was the province and practice of freemen everywhere to own their bit of property, and to improve and expand it by their industry, or trade, or investment. During the last century and a half, the so-called industrial revolution, or era of machine manufacture, has evolved today's immense business organizations, whose armies of employees, drawn from independent activity, have tended to become submerged in a common condition of economic dependence. While the strongest natures have forged ahead in the new competition, the large forces of laborers and employees, which have come to constitute the bulk of the whole people, have existed on wages and with long hours of toil which have afforded little opportunity or encouragement to save and build, own and manage. Factory owners and landlords—often combined in the same persons—have flourished, at the other end of the economic scale.

The present time is witnessing a change from all this. Popular restlessness under these conditions, based on an inborn sense of simple fairness and expressing itself in political insurgency, has compelled industrial and financial leaders to contemplate new policies and plans for ownership distribution. The insistent demand of workers for larger participation in the wealth produced by their life's labors has been recognized as not to be denied. Doubtless a certain generous philanthropy, not alone motives of expediency, has dictated the new and liberal courses adopted by many progressive executives, whereby the stronger parties aid the weaker to increase their strength, to the point of reasonable independence.

What have been the results achieved? There are those who aver that the results so far have been negligible; and when they are compared

with what many have hoped for, this view may be partly justified. It is demonstrable, however, by corroborative statistics in many directions, that popular ownership of property has greatly increased in recent years, and is continuing to increase in expanding ratio.

Capital stocks of corporations are owned by larger numbers of shareholders than ever before, thousands of them employees of the companies concerned. Bonds in circulation also, and bank savings and deposits, are similarly larger in volume, the property of larger numbers of people. Temperance and thrift have been given tremendous impetus through the co-operation of industry and government. The percentage of home owners has decreased, as is reliably reported, the number of automobiles owned, on the other hand, has expanded to fabulous proportions—indicating that many people prefer to invest in a kind of traveling home, rather than a stationary one. If this changing condition with respect to property ownership is not general throughout the world, it is very evident in America; and thus it serves to confirm the economic theory held to apply to democratic states.

How far may this development be expected to go? Probably no one would venture to fix its limit. As an increasingly greater proportion of the people surrender their independence of effort and become employees, in the huge organizations demanded for the most economical production of life's necessities, the question of popular ownership of property becomes more and more one of employee ownership; and that is the direction it is conspicuously taking today. Visioning the future, therefore, one prominent speaker before the Academy declared that the new proprietorship (by the public thousands) will replace the old captains of industry (private owners) with leaders who will guide big corporations for the pride of achievement.

There, then, is the new incentive for progressive industrial leadership. When the objects sought to be achieved shall be the best interests and contentment of all who are associated in an enterprise—its workers being part owners, and in normal circumstances home owners, too—then the greater the organization and efficiency developed, the greater the praise its managers will deserve. Such leaders can enjoy with perfect honor the full satisfaction of their success.

The reconstruction of Austria has again entered the sphere of international attention.

The country is passing through a crisis which has unfortunately been exaggerated in the foreign press to an extent damaging to the prestige of the small republic. Four proposed solutions to the problem have been stated concurrently in the press of central Europe. These proposals, which may be described as so many balloons d'essai, are as follows:

1. The formation of a Danube Confederation. Experts consider such grouping a possibility in from twenty to thirty years. It is no secret that the phrase, "United States of Central Europe," has been a dream of many statesmen through this territory since the war. It is, perhaps, too far to predict that Vienna will be to Berlin what Prague is to Moscow, and that as Russia regains her normal stability much diplomatic intercourse between Berlin and Moscow will go through Vienna and Prague. It is a curious geographic fact that Austria and Czechoslovakia meet like two hands clasping, while the arms go back to the capitals of Germany and of Russia.

2. Union with Germany. The Pan-Germans in Austria recently sent two of their leaders on a political mission to Berlin. These men were Dr. Franz Dinghofer, President of the National Assembly, and Dr. Felix Frank, formerly federal Vice-Chancellor. Their visit created no small furore. Their statements in the press were the boldest uttered since the war and kept pace with the rerudescence of nationalism in Germany. They lead, however, in Austria only a small element of the population. The prospect of such a thing happening as Austria being joined to Germany is absolutely to be dismissed. It is not, nevertheless, going too far to predict that Vienna will be to Berlin what Prague is to Moscow, and that as Russia regains her normal stability much diplomatic intercourse between Berlin and Moscow will go through Vienna and Prague. It is a curious geographic fact that Austria and Czechoslovakia meet like two hands clasping, while the arms go back to the capitals of Germany and of Russia.

3. Union with Hungary and the putting of a Hapsburg on the throne. The movement for the restoration of the Hapsburgs in the person of "King" Otto II is strong in Hungary, and all signs point to its gradually gathering momentum. The question was raised not long ago, "If the Hungarians want a monarch, why shouldn't they be allowed to have one?" The answer is that a monarch means increase of militarism. A short time ago the Hungarian Minister of War was asking for a revision of the terms of the treaty binding his country to restrict military armaments. He desired a return to conscription among other things. To take another point, the Premier, Count Stephen Bethlen, has just vetoed the proposal to introduce uniform, secret and universal suffrage. A Hapsburg on the throne of the present Hungarian Kingdom would start an almost unending train of war preparation in Czechoslovakia, in Jugoslavia, in Rumania and even in Austria. It would lead to a worse state of affairs than at present exists.

4. An economic union of the Succession States. At last the suggestions have struck bottom. This is practical and does not exceed the bounds of probability, but it is a matter of such national and international weight that the movement must come gradually through an education of the people in the various countries concerned. All leaders of all shades of opinion, local or foreign, it is understood, unite in regarding that the salvation of Austria and the maintenance of peace in central Europe lies along these lines. The distinguished Minister of one of the foreign powers has spoken heartily in favor of such an economic co-operation, but the gist of his remarks can be found in the words of Isaiah, "Line upon line, line upon line; here a little."

Communism and militarism, Bolshevism and narrow nationalism, thrive only among dissatisfaction, want, woe. Such is the present temperament of central Europe that these dangers will be automatically pushed aside by healthier

economic relations of the various countries with one another. Things are moving in this direction, as evidenced in the commercial treaties, and even such incidents as moving together the frontier railway stations of Austria and Czechoslovakia on the line from Vienna to Prague, or the lightening of passport and visa problems between Vienna and Budapest, are feathers which show the way the wind is blowing.

With all due respect to many admirable qualities of the Austrians, it would seem that they still have to learn the truth of the saying that the person who helps himself is more likely to obtain outside assistance than he who calls first for help without moving a finger himself.

The immediate improvement of the situation must be divided into two parts: internal and external. The internal means an application to the reforms such as those of the administration, of the regulation of the outstanding differences of the provinces and the central government, and a reduction of expenditures. The external requires a constant amelioration of the relations with the neighboring states, and in particular closer economic unity with Czechoslovakia and with Hungary. These steps taken, and the time will not be far distant when the League of Nations will sponsor a conference of the Succession States which will consider ways and means of effecting an economic understanding between these countries.

The recent controversy between the city of Chicago and the federal Government, over the amount of water that shall be diverted from Lake Michigan by the city's sanitation canal, should result in attracting public attention to a greater issue that is ultimately involved: that of the proper methods of disposing of city sewerage. It is conceded by sanitary engineers that the 10,000 cubic feet of water per second now withdrawn by the canal is more than enough for present needs, but with the steady growth in population of the great western metropolis it is predicted that even that amount of water will at no distant date be found insufficient. In view of the very strong opposition by the people of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River regions to the diversion of water from what they hold to be its natural course, it seems doubtful whether an agreement for an additional supply when needed will be forthcoming.

This situation does not necessarily mean that Chicago's sanitation system must suffer because of lack of water for the drainage canal. There is an alternative course that soon or later must be adopted, and in planning for the future the city government should undertake to devise methods for disposing of a large part of the sewerage that will not require the use of water as a carrying medium. Engineering skill has to a large extent solved the problem of constructing sewerage settling plants that afford a satisfactory method of getting rid of city refuse, and while the expense in the case of so large a city as Chicago will be considerable, once the necessary works are constructed, they will endure for an indefinite period.

There is an important economic fact that should be considered in this connection: the possible recovery of valuable fertilizing material, needed for farm lands gradually becoming exhausted of their original constituents through continuous cropping. One of the causes operating to the disadvantage of American agriculture has been this process of soil exhaustion, termed by former Secretary of Agriculture Wallace "soil mining." In the chapter on the sewers of Paris in "Les Misérables," Victor Hugo long ago pointed out the folly of flooding millions of tons of potential fertilizer into the sea. Efforts have been made in some countries, with moderate success, to avoid this waste, but in America, with its great abundance of fertile land, the subject has received little attention. Now that Chicago is confronted with the issue of finding some other method of sanitation than the primitive waterway system, the subject should be seriously considered by the authorities of all cities in the interior regions.

Chicago's Drainage Problem

Editorial Notes

That mere numbers are utterly inadequate to provide a clear concept of the situation, when one gets to figuring about the size of the stars, has long been recognized. But the recent calculations of Dr. Francis G. Pease, astronomer at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif., which have established that Mira, the "wonderful," is the second largest star known, recall this fact with added force. If the sun be reckoned as one-two-hundredth of an inch in diameter, the entire solar system, it is said, could be fitted within this star with plenty of room to spare! If one is interested in a few more figures, they certainly provide food for thought. This star, for instance, is 250,000,000 miles in diameter, and a mere 165 light years away. A light year, of course, is the distance that light can travel in a year, and amounts to, in round numbers, 6,000,000,000,000 miles, for light can encircle the earth seven times a second. Really, when one stops to think, this little earth is not nearly as big or important as one gets into the habit of believing.

In line with the increasing desire of the people of the United States that their country prepare for peace instead of war, an unquestionable advantage, it would seem, might be gained from the elimination of the term, Department of War, and the substitution therefor of the term, Department of National Defense. This nominal reorganization, embracing the land, naval and air forces, need, of course, have no bearing on the policy governing the control of the United States Air Service. It cannot be too forcibly emphasized, however, that, to make disarmament effective, the thought of war must be dismissed from public consciousness equally with the lessening of the means of warfare, and to classify whatever military activities seem necessary under a national defense department instead of a war department would be a significant step in this direction.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

By A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

After considerable delay the report of the interallied military mission on the disarmament of Germany has been presented to the British Government and has gone to Marshal Foch's committee at Versailles for examination. Marshal Foch is asked to decide, from the technical point of view, what Germany must still do to fulfill its disarmament obligations under the Treaty of Versailles. And then, if such a plan can be applied to a political problem so difficult, "the fun will begin."

Hitherto the talk about security and disarmament in Europe has been academic. The Allies have kept their military preponderance over Germany unimpaired. But now the problem enters the practical sphere. The decision which has to be taken, and which must be reached in the next few weeks, is whether the Cologne bridgehead over the Rhine, the greatest and most important of the three bridgeheads held by the Allies, is to be evacuated and handed back to Germany, or not.

The Treaty of Versailles laid down that it should be evacuated and handed back on Jan. 10, last, provided that Germany had fulfilled its obligations to disarm. On Jan. 10, the British, who occupy Cologne, refused to evacuate until the commission of investigation had reported on whether Germany had lived up to its obligations. What will they do now that the report is in their hands?

It is virtually certain that the report will declare that in some respects Germany has not lived up to its obligations. It is no less certain that the German Government will declare its willingness to execute any reasonable interpretation of the treaty obligations, for above everything else Germany wants the evacuation of Cologne as proof that, at the end of the fifteen years provided by the Treaty of Versailles, the last remnant of allied occupation will have disappeared and the whole of Germany will have been restored to German control.

This is exactly where the real difficulty is going to lie. There is no doubt that Great Britain wishes to withdraw its forces from the Rhine, if Germany has reasonably fulfilled its disarmament obligations. But France says that, whatever statistics may say, Germany has really disarmed, because in a thousand ways its national life has shown that it means more to become a great military power than to the occupation of the Rhine bridgeheads. It is its real security against another German attack, and that it will not agree to any of them being handed back to Germany until France is given some alternative security, similar to that of the unratified Anglo-American treaty of guarantee.

It appears, therefore, that Europe is on the threshold of a problem even more serious and more difficult of solution than the reparations problem. If the Allies, or France alone, refuse to evacuate the Rhine, even though Germany is willing to fulfill the disarmament clauses of the Treaty in an impartial court would consider a reasonable manner, then eventual war begins to loom above the horizon, for it is hardly reasonable to expect any nation to tolerate being kept in permanent subjection contrary to treaty, and Germany will almost assuredly prepare to do again what it did successfully against Napoleon in 1809.

If France, on the other hand, is not satisfied that it has been given reasonable security against a repetition

of what happened to it in 1871 and in 1914, it will probably elect to stay on the Rhine, even if that does threaten eventual war, because it will prefer to fight such a war on German soil and in a good strategic position rather than risk another invasion.

The problem is all the more complicated because it is mixed up with the future of the Rhine Protocol, with internal debts and with the eastern as well as the western frontiers of Germany. It will take many months, perhaps years, to work out. It will only yield to the most patient wisdom, and as in the case of reparations, to co-operative action by all the great powers. And it will fall to be handled by three new men, Mr. Austen Chamberlain in England, Mr. Kellogg in Washington, and Herr Luther in Berlin. If they are to succeed they will need all the constructive support they can obtain.

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A decision on Mr. Whiteley's bill that women should be enfranchised at the same age as men has been postponed. At present women receive the vote at thirty while men get it at twenty-one, the result of a compromise in the committee which drafted the new electoral law which enfranchised women in 1917.

There is nothing to be said in theory for maintaining the disparity. The practical argument is that owing to losses in the war and by emigration there are some 3,000,000 more women than men in Great Britain, and that the franchise at the same age would be to put the balance of power into the hands of the sex which today is politically the least experienced. To this the suffragists naturally reply that it is individuals and not sex which should be enfranchised.

The party attitude is curious. The Conservatives, traditionally cautious about extensions of the franchise, were against the bill. But Labor, which historically has been for absolute equality, was inwardly doubtful, though it voted for the bill. There has been a discussion in the Labor daily as to whether women were naturally more conservative than men, and the balance of opinion seems to have been that it was the women electors who were chiefly influenced against Labor by the famous Zinovieff letter in the last election. None the less, the prophets say that the inequality will have disappeared before the next general election.

Mr. Asquith took his seat in the House of Lords recently with all the accustomed ceremony. It was, in fact, not in theory, the closing stage in a long and distinguished career.

Much interest has been taken in shipping circles in the voyage of Herr Flettner's rotor ship across the North Sea. Apparently this sailless windjammer has fulfilled all the inventor's expectations, though it is not certain that it will prove more economical in working than her traditional sisters. But the construction of the Buckau constitutes one more example of the appearing of those astonishing wonders which, like gravitation, stare the world in the face, but which are not seen until some childlike mind awakens it to recognize them. No layman paid any practical attention to the flight of the bird until the Wright brothers demonstrated that man could fly with wings. And, until Herr Flettner, no aeronaut realized that the lessons that had been learned from the airplane wing made it possible for him to build a sailless sailing vessel.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, March 11

At the Reichsbank today denial was made of the report from New York of new German gold purchases in the United States. It was said that, on the contrary, the Reichsbank was planning a gradual withdrawal of foreign funds designated as "uncharged gold balances abroad."

A remarkable tribute was recently paid to the clarity of the English language in the Reichstag by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, when the new treaty between Germany and Spain was being discussed there. The Conservatives had complained that this treaty had been drawn up in English instead of in German, whereupon the Foreign Minister rose and in his remarks strongly defended the employment of the English language on the ground that it was the best to be used in such treaties, since it greatly excluded the possibility of a wrong interpretation. "When Dr. Stresemann said, 'especially in the case of languages which are not generally known, such as the Siamese, their preference should be given from practical reasons to the English language, especially regarding the interpretation of the treaty. It is of importance to us that no difficulties arise in interpreting the treaty with Spain, and that is only possible if the treaty is in English." During the negotiations with Spain we arrived at the conclusion to employ a safe system on a strong basis," Dr. Stresemann said. "especially in the case of languages which are not generally known, such as the Siamese, their preference should be given from practical reasons to the English language, especially regarding the interpretation of the treaty. It is of importance to us that no difficulties arise in interpreting the treaty with Spain, and that is only possible if the treaty is in English." During the negotiations with Spain we arrived at the conclusion to employ a safe system on a strong basis," Dr. Stresemann said. "especially in the case of languages which are not generally known, such as the Siamese, their preference should be given from practical reasons to the English language, especially regarding the interpretation of the treaty. 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